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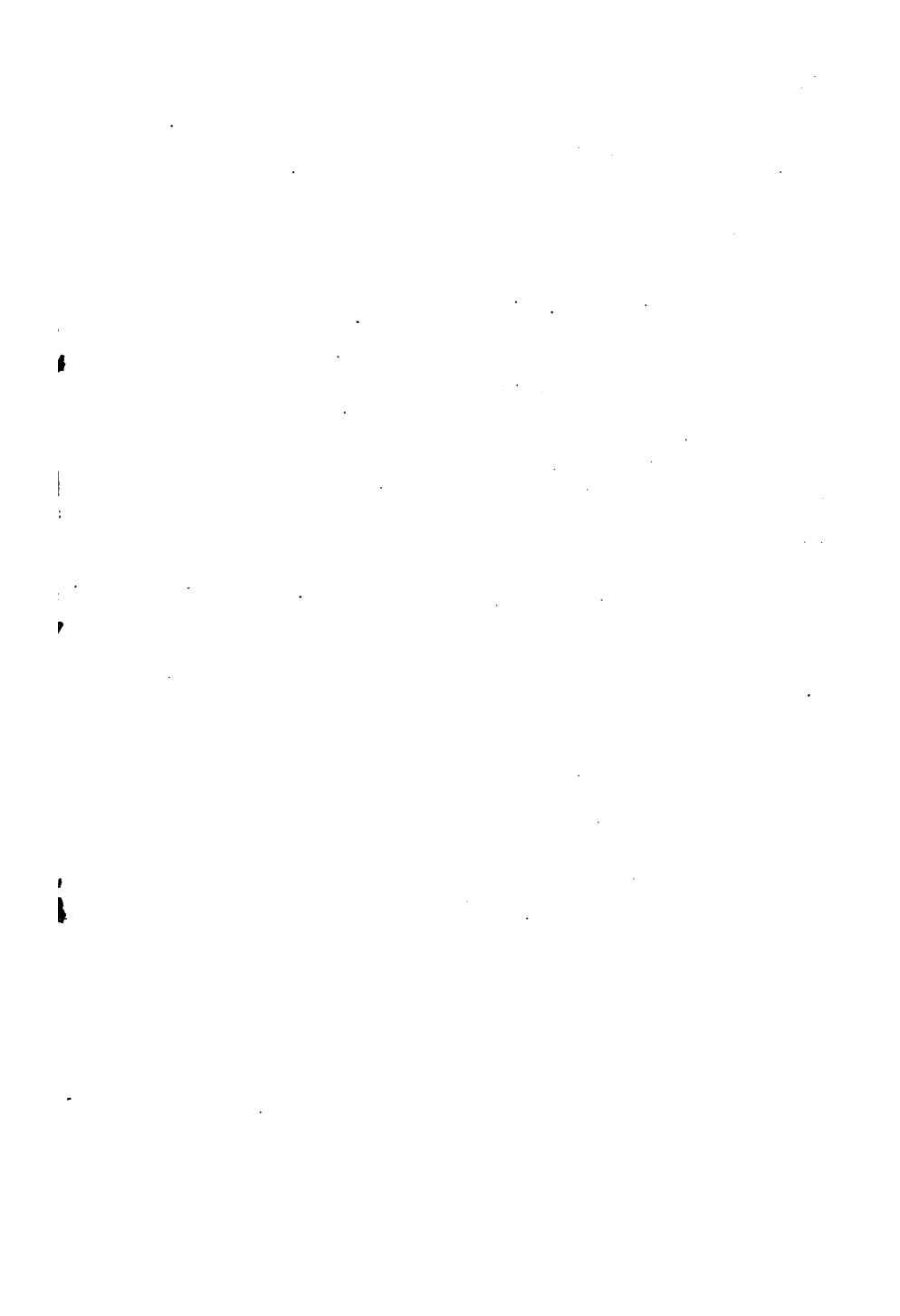
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ATTIC PRIMER.

ARRANGED FOR THE USE OF
BEGINNERS.

BY

J. WRIGHT, M.A.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Late Head Master of Sutton Coldfield School.

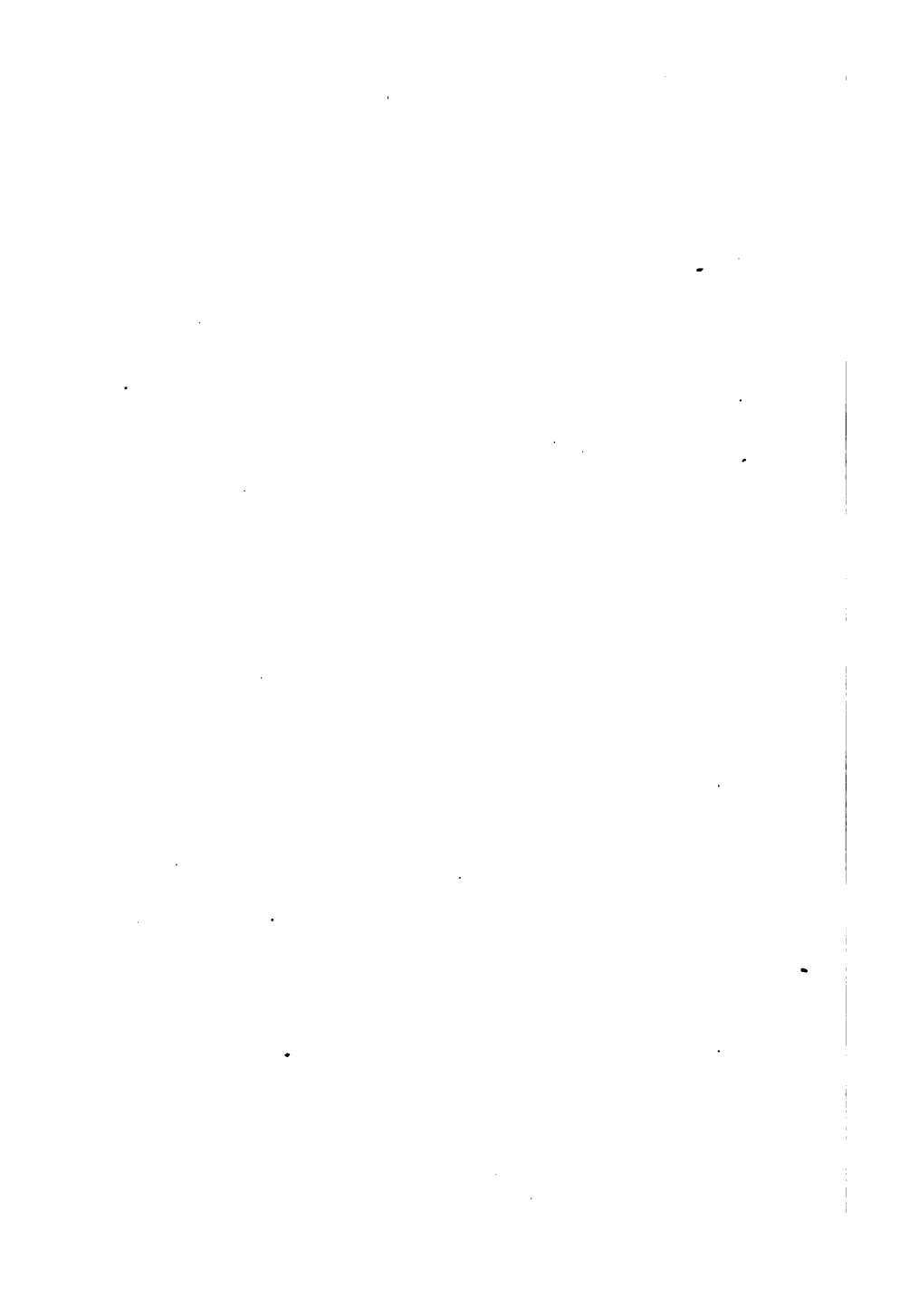
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P R E F A C E.

IN the following pages I have prepared a Greek Grammar for beginners.

But, as it is the common, and I think a wise practice, for boys to begin Greek with the Attic dialect, I have confined myself to this dialect in the present volume, which I have therefore called the Attic Primer.

It is arranged, with some slight modifications, according to the method of Professor Curtius, to whom we are indebted for the power of teaching Greek from the first, no longer as a medley of words, but as a Science.

I have added a few Examples for Practice, which may be had, as will probably be found more convenient, in a separate sheet.

ST. LEONARD-ON-SEA,
1873.



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Page.	Par.		<i>for</i>	λυ 'love'	<i>read</i>	λυ 'loose.'
7	18					
9	25 <i>d</i>		„	perispomenon	„	properispomenon.
20	26 <i>b</i>		„	With <i>a</i>	„	With <i>v</i> .
28	9 <i>c</i>		„	vowels	„	consonants.
40	12 <i>h</i>		„	separate	„	separable.
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57	40 <i>b</i>		„	πνυ 'flow'	„	πνυ 'blow.'
64	60		„	house	„	honour.
66	II. 3		„	γλωσσα	„	γλωσσᾶ.
67	III. 5		„	ὄστω	„	ὄστῳ.
73	IX. 5		„	A. S. μέλαν	„	A. S. μέλανα.
„	„		„	A. P. μέλαινοι	„	A. P. μελαίνας.
80	XV. II.		„	Add το	„	Add ἰον.
103	XXXI. I.		„	Perfect	„	2 Perfect.
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„	I. 9		„	τρεφ	„	θρεφ.
126	VI. 26		„	οὐ and ὁμο	„	ὁμ and ὁμο.
130	end		„	—	„	ῆσαν.

EXAMPLES.

Page 4 line 5	<i>for</i>	μέλι	<i>read</i>	μέλιτ.
„ 7 „ 3	„	τρεφ	„	θρεφ.
„ 7 „ 17	„	κεαρ	„	κερα.

ATTIC PRIMER.

Paragraphs marked with an asterisk may be omitted at the first reading.

The References marked T. are to the Fourth Chapter, consisting of Types.

The Introduction is not to be read all through by the beginner at first.

ATTIC PRIMER.

INTRODUCTION.

1. THE Attic is that dialect of the Greek Language which was spoken at Athens from about the sixth to the third century before Christ. It is the dialect therefore of most of the famous Greek writers. Some slight differences will be pointed out between an early Attic, used by the historian Thucydides and the three tragic poets, Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides ; and a late Attic, in which Xenophon wrote, and Demosthenes spoke.

2. The Attic dialect has 24 Letters ; namely, 7 Vowels and 17 Consonants.

3. The 7 Vowels are :—

The 3 Hard vowels

 $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}$

The 2 Long vowels, also hard

η ω

The 2 Soft vowels, or Semi-consonants *i* *u*

4 2

4. The Consonants are :—

The 12 Mutes, 4 Liquids, and 1 Sibilant.

The Mutes may be divided into three Classes by considering the part of the mouth where they are produced : namely, Gutturals or throat-sounds, Labials or lip-sounds, and Dentals or tooth-sounds.* In each of these Classes there are four letters : a Sharp

* This order, though physically incorrect, is grammatically convenient.

(*Lat. tenuis*), a Flat (*Lat. media*), an Aspirate, and a Compound with *s*. The Sharps, κ , π , τ , rank first in each Class; so that the Classes are sometimes called from them K sounds, P sounds, and T sounds. The Mutes then may be ranged thus :—

	Sharp.	Flat.	Aspirate.	Compound with <i>s</i> .
Four Gutturals	κ	γ	χ	ξ
Four Labials	π	β	ϕ	ψ
Four Dentals	τ	δ	θ	ζ

The sounds holding the same rank in each Class are said to be *like* each other. Thus the three Sharps are like each other, but are unlike the Flats and Aspirates, and so on.

5. The Liquids are λ , μ , ν , ρ . Of these μ is a Labial; λ , ν , ρ are Dentals. The Sibilant is σ or ς , a sharp Dental.

6. When Vowels and Consonants stand together in a word, there is seldom any change in either. But when Vowels stand by Vowels, or Consonants by Consonants, several changes may take place, of which the following are the most important.

7. Soft vowels before Hard commonly remain unchanged; as $\phi\lambda\lambda\iota\alpha$ 'friendship,' $\lambda\upsilon\epsilon$ 'loose.'

8. The three Hard vowels before Soft combine with them to form double sounds, called Diphthongs. There are thus six Diphthongs Proper, not counting those formed by the Long vowels. These are :—

α	from α and ι , as in $\Phi\alpha\iota\delta\rho\omicron\varsigma$ (<i>Lat. ae</i>)	pronounced as in 'aisle.'
$\epsilon\iota$	ϵ ι $\Nu\epsilon\iota\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ (<i>Lat. i</i>)	'height.'
$\omicron\iota$	$\omicron$ ι $\Phi\omicron\iota\varsigma\omicron\varsigma$ (<i>Lat. oe</i>)	'boil.'
$\alpha\upsilon$	α υ $\Lambda\upsilon\lambda\iota\varsigma$ (<i>Lat. au</i>)	'sauce.'
$\epsilon\upsilon$	ϵ υ $\text{E}\upsilon\rho\acute{\omega}\pi\eta$ (<i>Lat. eu</i>)	'Europe.'
$\omicron\upsilon$	$\omicron$ υ $\text{B}\omicron\upsilon\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ (<i>Lat. ū</i>)	'house.'

Those formed by the Long vowels are : with ι — $\epsilon\iota$, $\eta\iota$, $\phi\iota$, the *iota* being subscribed, but not pronounced; with υ — $\eta\upsilon$, which is pronounced like $\epsilon\upsilon$, as in 'Europe.'

9. The Soft vowels, υ and ι , also combine together, but only before vowels, to form a diphthong $\upsilon\iota$, pronounced as in 'why : ' as $\upsilon\iota\omicron\varsigma$ 'son.'

10. When the three Hard vowels come together, they are commonly contracted, either into a long vowel, or a diphthong.

Thus *αα* becomes *ᾶ*, as *λᾶας* becomes *λᾶς* 'stone.'

<i>αε</i>	<i>ᾶ</i> ,	<i>τίμαε</i>	<i>τίμᾶ</i> 'honour.'
<i>αο</i>	<i>ῶ</i> ,	<i>τιμάομεν</i>	<i>τιμῶμεν</i> 'we honour.'
<i>εα</i>	<i>η</i> ,	<i>ἔαρ</i>	<i>ῆρ</i> 'spring.'
<i>εε</i>	<i>ει</i> ,	<i>φίλεε</i>	<i>φίλει</i> 'love' (so <i>βασιλεῖς</i>).
	or <i>η</i> ,	<i>γένεε</i>	<i>γένη</i> 'two races' (so <i>βασιλῆς</i>).
<i>εο</i>	<i>ου</i> ,	<i>φιλέομεν</i>	<i>φιλοῦμεν</i> 'we love.'
<i>οα</i>	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>αἰδῶα</i>	<i>αἰδῶ</i> 'shame.'
<i>οε</i>	<i>ου</i> ,	<i>δούλοε</i>	<i>δούλου</i> 'enslave.'
<i>οο</i>	<i>ου</i> ,	<i>δουλόομεν</i>	<i>δουλοῦμεν</i> 'we enslave.'

11. When Hard vowels come before corresponding Long vowels or Diphthongs, they disappear.

Thus *εη* becomes *η*, as *φιλέητε* becomes *φιλήτε* 'ye may love.'

<i>οω</i>	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>δουλόω</i>	<i>δουλώ</i> 'I enslave.'
<i>εει</i>	<i>ει</i> ,	<i>φιλέει</i>	<i>φιλεῖ</i> 'he loves.'
<i>οου</i>	<i>ου</i> ,	<i>δουλόου</i>	<i>δουλου</i> 'be enslaved.'

But when they come before Long vowels or Diphthongs that do not correspond, contraction takes place, as in 10:

Thus *αη* becomes *ᾶ*, as *τιμάητε* becomes *τιμᾶτε* 'ye may honour.'

<i>αει</i>	<i>ε</i> ,	<i>αἶδω</i>	<i>ᾷδω</i> 'I sing.'
<i>αω</i>	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>τιμάω</i>	<i>τιμῶ</i> 'I honour.'
<i>αου</i>	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>τιμάου</i>	<i>τιμῶ</i> 'be honoured.'

and so on. For all, the following Rule should be noted :—

Of the three hard vowels *α*, *ε*, *ο*, in contraction *ο* gets the better of *α* and *ε*. Of *α* and *ε*, that which comes first commonly gets the upper hand: thus *τίμαε* becomes *τίμα*, but *ἔαρ* becomes *ῆρ*.

12. When two vowels that usually are combined have to be pronounced separately, two dots are placed over the second: thus *ᾤπνος* 'sleepless' is pronounced *α-υ̇πνος*. This is called *Diæresis* or *Separation*.

13. When a short final vowel comes before an initial vowel, the final vowel is often cut off, and the lost vowel is marked by a comma called an *apostrophe*: thus *παρ' ἡμῶν* stands for *παρδ ἡμῶν*. This is called *Elision*. Sometimes, to prevent their meeting, a *ν* is

added to the final vowel ; especially to Dative Plurals and Third Persons, as φύλαξι-ν, ἔλυσε-ν, λύουσι-ν.

14. Of Consonants, some agree with each other, some do not. Hence, when some consonants come together, they either stand unchanged or coalesce into a compound ; while, when others come together, they dislike each other so much, that one of them is either changed or dropt.

15. Liquids agree pretty well with Mutes, as in δέδρακα 'I have done,' βέβληκα 'I have cast.' When they do not agree with a letter, they may be transposed in their own syllable. Thus for θάρσος 'boldness,' we may have θράσος. This is called Metathesis, or Transposition.

16. Among Mutes, Like letters agree with Like (4), as in τύπτω 'I strike,' ῥάβδος 'staff.' When they are not like, they may be made like. This is called Assimilation (17, d).

Letters of the same Class may be changed, that the sounds may be more distinct. This is called Dissimilation (17, e).

17. The following are among the commonest changes in Nouns and Verbs :—

a. As σ is sharp, sharp Gutturals and Labials coalesce with it into ξ and ψ : as φύλακ-σ, φύλαξ 'guard ;' λαίλαπ-σ, λαίλαψ 'storm.' If not sharp, they become sharp by assimilation, and then coalesce : as πτερυγ-σ, πτερυκ-σ, πτέρυξ 'wing ;' φλεβ-σ, φλεπ-σ, φλέψ 'vein.'

b. Dentals are dropt before σ : as χαριτ-σ, χάρις 'grace.'

c. Liquids before σ disagree with it ; sometimes ejecting it, as ἀγων-σ, ἀγών 'contest ;' sometimes being ejected by it, as ἀγων-σι, ἀγῶσι 'in contests.'

d. Before each of the Dentals, only Like letters are allowable : as κ and π before τ, γ and β before δ, χ and φ before θ. If therefore the letters are not like, they are made like by Assimilation.

Thus from λεγ 'say,' we have λέ-λεκ-ται, not λέ-λεγ-ται ; from γραφ 'write,' we have γέ-γραπ-ται, not γέ-γραφ-ται.

e. Dentals before Dentals, in order that the sound may be more distinct, may be changed to σ by Dissimilation.

Thus from πειθ 'persuade,' we have πέ-πεισ-ται, not πέ-πειθ-ται.

f. Before μ, the Guttural is or becomes γ, the Labial becomes μ, the Dental becomes σ.

Thus from *πλαίτ* 'plait,' we have *πε-πλεγ-μένος*, not *πεπλεκ-μένος*; from *γραφ* 'write,' we have *γε-γραμ-μένος*, not *γε-γραφ-μένος*; from *κλωθ* 'spin,' we have *κε-κλωσ-μένος*, not *κε-κλωθ-μένος*.

g. The Sibilant between two vowels is frequently elided, and contraction takes place: as *καλέσω*, *καλέω*, *καλῶ*, 'I will call.'

Between two consonants it is forced out; as *γε-γραφ-σθαι*, *γε-γράφ-θαι*, 'to be written.' This is called *Ecthlipsis*.

h. A vowel also is sometimes cut out between two consonants; as *ἐ-πετ-όμην*, *ἐπτόμην*, 'I flew.' This is called *Syncope*.

18. Besides the above changes, which happen to letters through coming in contact with one another, the following may also be noted.

Vowels may be lengthened to mark a difference of meaning. This is called *Organic Lengthening*.

Thus *α* becomes *η*, as *τιμα* 'honor' becomes *τιμή-σω* 'I will honour.'

	or <i>ᾱ</i> ,	<i>ἐα</i> 'permit'	<i>ἐᾶ-σω</i> 'I will permit.'
<i>ε</i>	<i>η</i> ,	<i>φιλε</i> 'love'	<i>φιλή-σω</i> 'I will love.'
<i>ο</i>	<i>ω</i> ,	<i>δουλο</i> 'enslave'	<i>δουλῶ-σω</i> 'I will enslave.'
<i>ι</i>	<i>ῑ</i> ,	<i>τί</i> 'honor'	<i>τί-σω</i> 'I will honour.'
	or <i>ει</i> ,	<i>λιπ</i> 'leave'	<i>λείπ-ω</i> 'I leave.'
<i>υ</i>	<i>ῡ</i> ,	<i>λύ</i> 'love'	<i>λύ-σω</i> 'I will love.'
	or <i>ευ</i> ,	<i>φυγ</i> 'flee'	<i>φεύγ-ω</i> 'I flee.'

19. With regard to *α*, the following must be noted.

Long *α* is commonly written *ᾱ* after vowels and *ρ*; after other letters it is written *η*.

This does not commonly apply, if *α* is lengthened by *Contraction*; but it does, if *α* is lengthened by *Organic Lengthening*. Hence by *Organic Lengthening*, *ᾱ* becomes *ᾱ̄* after vowels and *ρ*; after other letters it becomes *η*.

20. Vowels are also sometimes lengthened to make up for lost consonants. This is called *Compensation*.

Thus from N. sing. *παντ-s* 'all,' we get *παν-s* (17, b), *πᾶs* (17, c), *πᾶs*; the *α* being lengthened to make up for the loss of the *ν* and *τ*.

So *ε* generally becomes *ει*, sometimes *η*; while *ο* generally becomes *ου*, sometimes *ω*.

21. Again, the three hard vowels are often changed to mark a

difference of meaning. Thus from *τρεπ* 'turn,' we have *τρέπω* 'I turn ;' *ἔτραπον* 'I turned ;' *τέτροφα* 'I have turned.'

Also they are changed merely for convenience of sound. Thus, at the end of a word, the clear sound *ε* gives place to the obscurer sound *ο* ; as *γενες* 'race,' N. S. *γένος* (not *γένες*).

22. No Greek word ends in any consonant except *ν*, *ρ*, and *ς*.* If a stem therefore ends in any other consonant, the consonant must be dropt or changed before it can be introduced as a word into a sentence.

If the consonant is a Dental, it is often changed into *ς* ; as *τεπαρ* 'wonder,' N. *τέρας*.

23. Beside the letters, the sign ' placed over a vowel at the beginning of a word represents the letter 'h.' It is called the Rough Breathing. Thus *ἅμα* is pronounced 'hama.' Also an initial *ρ* has the rough breathing ; thus *ῥευματικός* is pronounced 'rheumaticos.' If an initial vowel has not the rough breathing, the sign ' is placed over it for the sake of distinction. This is called the Smooth Breathing ; but it implies no change of sound, the vowel being pronounced just as it would be without it. Thus *ἐγώ* is pronounced 'ego.'

If a word begins with a diphthong, the breathing is placed over the second vowel ; as *οὗτος*, 'houtos ;' *αὐτός*, 'autos.'

24. There are also in Greek three accents: the Acute, as in *λόγος* ; the Grave, as in *παρά* ; the Circumflex, as in *μοῦσα*.

a. Words are called Oxytone, which have the acute accent on the last syllable, as *κρίτης* ; Paroxytone, which have it on the last but one, as *ταμίας* ; Proparoxytone, which have it on the last but two, as *θάλασσα*.

b. As the acute accent denotes that a syllable is to be raised in tone, and the grave that it is not to be raised, the grave accent is on all syllables which have not the acute, as *κρίτης*, *ταμίας*, *θάλασσα*. But it is not written over such syllables, as the absence of the acute is sufficient to show that they are not to be raised. When however an oxytone word comes in the middle of a sentence, the grave accent, instead of the acute, is placed on the last syllable, as

* *ἐκ* and *οὐκ* may be regarded almost as enclitics, leaning on the words which follow them.

a sign that it is not to be made so prominent as to break the run of the sentence. Thus, *ἔθανεν ὁ κριτής*, 'the judge died;' but, *ὁ κριτής ἔθανεν*.

c. The circumflex is formed by the union of the acute and grave accents in the contraction of two syllables. Thus *φιλέω* becomes *φιῶ*, generally written *φιῶ*. Words are called Perispomenon which have the circumflex on the last syllable, as *φιῶ*; Properispomenon, which have it on the last but one, as *φιλοῦμεν*, contracted from *φιλέομεν*.

d. Words which have neither the acute nor the circumflex on the last syllable are called Barytone, as *ταμίας*, *θάλασσα*.

25. The general Law of Accentuation is—

If the last syllable be long, the word is commonly paroxytone, as *ἀνθρώπων*; if short, it is commonly proparoxytone, as *ἀνθρωπος*.

But the following Special Rules should also be noted.

Nouns and Adjectives.

a. In the *a* and *o* Declension, if the Nom. Sing. be oxytone, the Gen. and Dat. of all numbers are perispomenon, the other cases are oxytone: as N. *τιμή*, G. *τιμῆς*, D. *τιμῇ*, A. *τιμήν*.

b. In the *a* Declension, the Gen. Plur. is perispomenon: as *ταμιῶν*, Adj. *ῥδαιῶν* (Ex.: see II. 7, b).

c. In the Consonant Declension, monosyllabic nouns are oxytone in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. and Dat. Plur.; perispomenon in the Gen. and Dat. Dual and Gen. Plur., and in the other cases paroxytone or properispomenon, according to the length of the syllable; as N. *χείρ* 'hand'; *χερός*, *χερί*, *χερσί*—*χεροῖν*, *χερῶν*—*χέρα* or *χεῖρα*, *χέρες* or *χεῖρες*, *χέρας* or *χεῖρας*.

d. If a noun of more than one syllable is oxytone in the Nom. Sing., it is paroxytone or perispomenon in the other cases: as *ποιμήν*, *ποιμένος*, &c.; *δελφίς*, *δελφίνος*, &c.; *λάβων*, *λαβίντος*, *λαβοῦσι*, &c.

Verbs.

e. In the Aorist the Infinitive Active is perispomenon, the Participle oxytone; as *λαβεῖν*, *λαβών*: the Infinitive Middle is paroxytone, as *λαβέσθαι*.

f. In the Perfect the Infin. Act. is paroxytone, the Part. oxytone ; as λευκέναι, λευκώς : the Infin. Pass. is paroxytone or properispomenon, the Part. paroxytone ; as λελύσθαι, λελυμένος, πεπαιδεῦσθαι, πεπαιδευμένος.

g. In both Aorists Passive, and in the Active of Verbs in μι, the Subj. is perispomenon, the Infin. paroxytone or properispomenon, and the Part. oxytone : as λυθῶ, λυθῆναι, λυθείς ; ἰστώ, ἰστάναι ἰστός ; στώ, στήναι, στός.

CHAPTER I.

NOUNS.

1. THE Greek Noun passes through five Cases, and three Numbers.

2. Cases are certain Forms which the Noun passes through in order to show the *circumstances* in which the object named by the Noun is placed.

3. Nouns in the Singular Number show that *one* object is meant ; in the Dual, that *two* objects are meant ; in the Plural, that *more* objects than one are meant.

4. A Noun in a sentence consists of a stem (or bare form) and of certain additions called Affixes or Case-endings. The Stem is the simple name of the object without any reference to the circumstances in which it is placed. The Case-endings point out the circumstances in which it is placed. The two together make up the Noun as it occurs in a sentence. Thus *λογος* is a stem meaning 'word : ' *λόγος*, *λόγον* are cases of the stem as they occur in a sentence.

5. There are in Greek five Cases : Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative. Hence there are, or may be, five distinct Case-endings in each number. These, with slight variation, are for masculine and feminine Nouns—

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	s	ε	ες
G.	ος	ιν or οιν	ων
D.	ι	ιν or οιν	σι
A.	ν or α	ε	νς or ας
V.	s or none	ε	ες

6.* The original case-ending for the Acc. Sing. was *ν*, as *m* in Latin. But as *ν* cannot be pronounced after a consonant, it was connected with consonant stems by a link-vowel *α*; as *νυκτ-α-ν* 'night,' Acc. *νυκτ-α-ν*: just as in Latin we have *noct-e-m*. Then *ν* was dropt, and *α* left as the only sign. In Latin on the other hand the *m* is not dropt, except in verse, and perhaps in such words as *quo*, *utro*, &c.

Similarly the original case-ending for the Acc. Plur. was *νς*, which was connected with the stem by *α*; as *νυκτ-α-νς*. Then the *ν* was dropt, and the *ας* left; as *νυκτ-ας*.

7. Hence a Masc. or Fem. Noun may be thus declined :—

Stem <i>ἰχθυ</i> 'fish.'			
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N.	<i>ἰχθύ-ς</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ες</i>
G.	<i>ἰχθύ-ος</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-οιν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ων</i>
D.	<i>ἰχθύ-ι</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-οιυ</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-σι</i>
A.	<i>ἰχθύ-ν</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ας</i>
V.	<i>ἰχθύ</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ε</i>	<i>ἰχθύ-ες</i>

Stem <i>ἀλ</i> 'salt.'			
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V.	<i>ἄλ-ς</i>	<i>ἄλ-ε</i>	<i>ἄλ-ες</i>
G.	<i>ἄλ-ος</i>	<i>ἄλ-οῖν</i>	<i>ἄλ-ων</i>
D.	<i>ἄλ-ι</i>	<i>ἄλ-οῖν</i>	<i>ἄλ-σι</i>
A.	<i>ἄλ-α</i>	<i>ἄλ-ε</i>	<i>ἄλ-ας</i>

8. Neuter Nouns differ from the above only in the following points :—

- They have, with one exception, no case-ending for the Nominative Singular.
- The case-ending of the Nominative Plural is *α*.
- In each number, the Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative are the same.

9. Hence a Neuter Noun may be thus declined :—

Stem <i>δακρυ</i> 'tear.'			
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. A. V.	<i>δάκρυ</i>	<i>δάκρυ-ε</i>	<i>δάκρυ-α</i>
G.	<i>δάκρυ-ος</i>	<i>δάκρυ-οιν</i>	<i>δάκρυ-ων</i>
D.	<i>δάκρυ-ι</i>	<i>δάκρυ-οιυ</i>	<i>δάκρυ-σι</i>

10. As the above case-endings are common to all Nouns, we expect that all Nouns would be declined in the same way.

But in reality great changes take place, as the first letter of the case-ending combines in various ways with the last letter of the stem, or Character, as it is called (Int. 10, &c.). Thus, if the Character be a vowel, it will combine by contraction with all the case-endings which begin with vowels; that is, with all except the Nom. and Acc. Sing., and Dat. Plur. If it be a consonant, it will not be altered by the case-endings which begin with vowels, but will be changed by combination with the *ς* of the Nom. Sing. and of the Dat. Plur. Hence Nouns are commonly divided according to their characters into Three Declensions, namely:—

The First Declension, or Nouns whose character is *α*.

Second *ο*.

Third any other letter.

FIRST, OR *α*, DECLENSION.

11. For this Declension, which contains only Masculine and Feminine Nouns, take the following stems as types (T. II.):

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| F. 1. φίλι α , | 2. τιμ α , | 3. γλωσσ α , | 4. συκε α , |
| 'friendship;' | 'honour;' | 'tongue;' | 'fig tree;' |
| M. 5. ταμι α , | 6. Κρονιδ α , | 7. ναυτ α , | 8. Ἑρμε α , |
| 'steward;' | 'son of Kronos;' | 'sailor;' | 'Hermes.' |

12. This Declension is subject to the following Rules:—

a. All Nouns, except the names of males, are Feminine. Masculine and Feminine Nouns are declined differently.

b. The common Rule (Int. 19) that long *α* becomes *η* after all letters, except vowels and *ρ*, holds in the Singular, but not in the Dual and Plural.

c. All Nouns of this declension are declined in the same way in the Dual and Plural.

d. The Genitive Plural is always perispomenon.

*e.** When the character is preceded by *α* or *ε*, contraction commonly takes place, as in συκε α and Ἑρμε α . The Rules of Contraction, as given in Int. 10, 11, are observed in the singular; but in the Dual and Plural the character *α* prevails over *ε*.

*f.** After vowels and *ρ*, the character *α* in Masculine Nouns is always, in Feminine Nouns generally, long. After the other letters

it is always short in Masculine Nouns except after δ , as Κρονιδᾶ ; in Feminine Nouns it is either long or short.

13. In accordance with the above Rules Nouns may be declined thus :—

a. Feminine Nouns are declined like φιλία , when the *a*, whether long or short, is preceded by a vowel or ρ .

Exceptions: κορα 'girl,' N. κόρη ; κορρα 'temple,' N. κόρρη ; δεῖρα 'neck,' N. δείρη ; and several Nouns ending in *ca*, as ἀκοα 'hearing,' N. ἀκοή ; βοα 'shout,' N. βοή . These Nouns therefore are declined like τίμα , N. τιμή (2).

b. When the *a* is preceded by any other letter, Feminine Nouns are declined like τιμᾶ , if the *a* is long; *.

c. Like γλωσσᾶ , if the *a* is short.

d. When the *a* is preceded by *a* or *e*, decline like συκεᾶ .†

e. Masculine Nouns are declined like ταμᾶ , when the *a*, which is always long, is preceded by a vowel or ρ .

f. When the *a* is preceded by any other letter, Masculine Nouns are declined like Κρονιδᾶ , if the *a* is long;

g. Like ναυᾶ , if the *a* is short.‡

h. When the *a* is preceded by *a* or *e*, decline like Ἑρμεᾶ .†

14.* Look at the proper case-endings of the noun as given in 5, and observe how they have been changed by contraction with the character *a*.

Nom. Masculine Nouns take the *s*, as ταμία-s : Feminine do not, as φιλία . Masculine Nouns also lengthen the *a*, if short, in the *Nom.* and *Acc.* by organic lengthening: as ναυᾶ 'sailor,' N. ναύτης , A. ναύτην . Fem. Nouns do not: as γλωσσᾶ , N. γλώσσαν , A. γλώσσαν .

* Ληδᾶ and Ἀνδρουεδᾶ , though the *a* is preceded by δ , keep the *a* like φιλία ; but they are not exceptions to this rule, as they are not Attic names. Nor are the Nominatives μῆνα 'mina,' and Ἀθηνᾶ 'Athene,' exceptions; for they are contracted from μνάα and Ἀθηνάα , which keep the *a* according to *a* (see *d*).

† Not always; as θεα 'goddess,' N. θεά ; βορεα 'north-wind,' N. Βορέας .

‡ Compounds in μετρά , as γεωμετρά 'land-measurer' N. γεωμέτρης , are declined like ναυᾶ ; because, when two letters precede the *a*, as τ and ρ , the first may rule, as π .

Gen. Mas. Nouns drop the final *s* and combine the vowels : as *ταμία-ος*, *ταμία-ο*, *ταμίου-ο*, *ταμίου* ; while *Fem. Nouns* keep the *s* ; as *φιλίας-ος*, *φιλίας*.

Dat. The *ι* is subscribed, or written under the final letter : as *ταμία-ι*, *ταμιά*.

Acc. Add *ν* : as *ταμιά-ν*, *φιλιά-ν*, *τιμή-ν*.

Voc. The *Voc.* is always the pure stem without any affix : as *φιλιά*, *ταμιά*, *ναῦρά* ; but long *a* according to law is written *η* after all consonants but *ρ* : as *τιμή*, *Κρονίδη*.

Dual Nom. The *ε* is contracted with the *α* : as *ταμία-ε*, *ταμιά*.

Plur. Nom. The *s* is dropt, and the *a* and *ε* are combined into a diphthong : as *ταμία-εs*, *ταμία-ε*, *ταμιαί*.

Dat. An *ι* may be written before as well as after the *s*, but more commonly it is dropt after : as *ταμία-ισι*, *ταμιαίσι*, or *ταμιαίs*. But sometimes the *σι* is found unaltered : as, *θύρᾱ-σι* 'at the door,' *Πλαταιᾱ-σι* 'at Plateæ.'

Acc. The *ν* is dropt ; the *a*, if short, becoming long by Compensation : as *γλωσσᾱ-νs*, *γλώσσᾱs*.

SECOND, OR *o*, DECLENSION.

15. For this Declension, which contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns, take the following stems as types (T. III.) :—
M. or F. 1. *λογο* 'word ;' 2. *νοο* 'mind ;' 3. *νεω* 'temple.'

Neut. 4. *δωρο* 'gift ;' 5. *ὀστεο* 'bone ;' 6. *ἀνωγειω* 'upper chamber.'

16. This Declension is subject to the following Rules :—

a. Masculine and Feminine Nouns are declined alike. There are few Feminine, except the names of Females ; trees, countries, and cities for the most part being reckoned as females.

b. Neuter Nouns are declined like Masculine, subject to the three Rules for the Neuter, as given in 8. Nouns in *ο* are the exception referred to there in Rule *a* ; being the only Nouns that take a case-ending for the *Nom. Sing.*, namely the letter *ν*.

c. Some few Nouns, which in the Singular are Masculine or Feminine, take Neuter Forms also in the Plural : as *δεσμο* 'chain,' N. S. *δεσμός*, N. Pl. *δεσμοί* and *δεσμά*.

d. When the character is preceded by *ε* or *ο*, contraction commonly takes place, as in *νοο* and *ὄσσεο* : but not always, as *Θεο* 'God,' N. *Θεός*.

e. The character is almost always short, as in *λογο* : but in a few nouns it is long, as in *νεω* and *δνωγεω*.

16*. Nouns ending in *ω* are said to belong to the Attic Declension. They are mostly words which have another form, in which the character is short, but preceded by a long vowel. Thus there is a form *ναο*, N. *ναός* 'temple' (cf. our 'nave'); for which the Athenians preferred to say *νεός*, the *α* being shortened to *ε*, and the *ο* lengthened to *ω* by a sort of compensation. So for *λαο*, N. *λαός* 'people' ('laity'), they said *λεός*; and for *ἀνώγειον* 'upper chamber,' *ἀνώγεων*. Similarly in Ionic the Genitive termination *ᾱο* becomes *εω* : as *Ἀτρεϊδᾱ-ος*, *Ἀτρεϊδα-ο*, *Ἀτρεϊδεω*. Cf. 14, Genitive.

17. Stems ending in *ο* are declined, if Masculine or Feminine, like *λογο* ; if Neuter, like *δωρο*.

The few which end in *ω* are declined like *νεω* ; but most of these fluctuate between this mode and the proper mode for Nouns in *ω*, as given in 29.

18*. Comparing the case-endings of this declension with those of the *α* declension, and with the proper case-endings (5), we see that contraction takes place here in the same way as in the *α* declension.

Nom. Sing. Masculine and Feminine stems take the case-ending *ς*, Neuter Stems take *ν*.

Voc. This is the pure stem, but the *ο* is shortened to *ε* : as *λογο*, V. *λόγε*. But sometimes the *ς* is preferred, as *ὦ Θεός*, 'O God ;' *ὦ φίλος*, 'O friend.'

Plur. Acc. The *ν* is dropt, and the last syllable lengthened by compensation : as *λογο-νς*, *λογο-ς*, *λόγους*.

19. The Definite Article, which passes through three genders, *το*, *τα*, *το*, is declined in the Masculine like *λογο*, in the Feminine like *τιμα*, in the Neuter like *δωρο* : except that in the Nom. Sing. and Plur., both Masculine and Feminine, the *τ* is dropt, and in the Nom. Masc. Sing. the final *ς*, and in the Neuter the final *ν* : as *ὁ*, *ἡ*, *τό*, *αἱ*, *αἱ* (T. IV.).

THIRD DECLENSION.

20. This declension contains Masculine, Feminine, and Neuter Nouns. It includes all stems except those ending in *a* or *o*: that is, all stems ending in consonants, in the semi-consonants *ε* and *ν*, in diphthongs, and (with few exceptions, 16*) in *ω*.

Now the semi-consonants, &c., may be treated in two ways. They may be treated as consonants, and come before vowels without contraction. And if they were always so treated, the whole of the declension would be declined in the same way, and might be grouped together as the Consonant Declension. But they may also be treated as vowels: and as such, they are apt to pass into one of the hard vowels, especially *ε*, and then to be contracted with the vowels of the case-endings. Again, there are one or two consonants that are sometimes elided, and thus allow vowels to come together and be contracted. Hence it is necessary to divide this Declension into the three following classes:—

- A. Stems ending in Consonants which do not admit of contraction.
- B. Stems ending in Semi-consonants, which admit of contraction.
- C. Stems ending in Consonants which suffer Elision, and therefore admit of contraction. These are chiefly *ς*; also *τ* and *ν*.

III. A., OR CONSONANT CLASS.

21. The Stems in this Class end in the Mutes and Liquids. It is the simplest of all modes of declension, the case-endings being most clearly seen. To it belongs the stem *άλ*, which was declined as a type of all Greek nouns (7), but may be given again here as a type of this special class.

	<i>άλ</i> 'salt.'		
	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
N. V.	<i>άλ-ς</i>	<i>άλ-ε</i>	<i>άλ-ες</i>
G.	<i>άλ-ός</i>	<i>άλ-οῖν</i>	<i>άλ-ών</i>
D.	<i>άλ-ί</i>	<i>άλ-οῖν</i>	<i>άλ-οί</i>
A.	<i>άλ-α</i>	<i>άλ-ε</i>	<i>άλ-α</i>

All masculine and feminine nouns are declined like *άλ*, except that a few take *ν*, instead of *α*, in the Acc. Sing. (23, e). But the Nom. Sing. and Dat. Plur. look somewhat different in different nouns,

owing to the combinations of the σ with the characters. These combinations are subject to the following Rules (Int. 17) :—

- a. Before σ , Gutturals become κ , and coalesce into ξ .
- b. Labials become π , and coalesce into ψ .
- c. Dentals are dropt.
- d. Liquids behave variously ; see 23.
- e. When consonants are lost, vowels may be lengthened by compensation (Int. 20).

22. Neuter nouns are declined like λ , subject to the above rules, to the common Laws for the Neuter (8), and to the fact (Int. 22), that no Greek word ends in any consonant except ν , ρ , s . Hence if the stem end in any other such consonant, it is commonly dropt ; or it may be changed, as τ into s .

23. See T. V. for a list of Stems as Types ; eighteen masculine or feminine, and three neuter ; ranged in order according to the last letters, or Characters : * those Cases being added, in which there is the slightest variation from the chief type $\delta\lambda$. This variation may be thus explained.

a. Nominative Singular.

With the s . Gutturals become ξ , Labials ψ , Dentals s , the dental being dropt (21). So $\kappa\tau$ becomes ξ , the τ being dropt before the s .

Before the s . A Liquid *may* stand, as in $\delta\lambda\varsigma$ (11) : but much more commonly the two are at variance ; and either the Liquid $\dagger$ is ejected, as the ν in $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}s$, $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\alpha s$ (12, 13) ; or the Liquid $\dagger$ ejects the s , as in $\delta\gamma\acute{\omega}\nu$, &c. (14—18). The Liquid ρ $\dagger$ always ejects the s , as in $\theta\acute{\eta}\rho$, $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho$ (15—17).

b. Dative Plural.

With the $\sigma\iota$. Gutturals become $\xi\iota$, Labials $\psi\iota$, Dentals $\sigma\iota$.

Before the $\sigma\iota$. The Liquid ρ is kept, as in $\theta\eta\rho\sigma\iota$, $\rho\acute{\eta}\tau\omega\rho\sigma\iota$ (15—17).

The Liquid ν is dropt, as in $\delta\gamma\acute{\omega}\sigma\iota$, $\delta\alpha\acute{\iota}\mu\omega\sigma\iota$ (14—16).

* When a stem ends in two consonants, the first may be considered the Character, as κ in $\nu\kappa\tau$ 'night' (cf. $\gamma\epsilon\omega\mu\acute{\epsilon}\tau\rho\eta s$, 12).

† In Latin both π and s are destroyed ; as $leon$ 'lion,' N. $leon-s$, leo ; but not τ , as $pater$ 'father,' N. $pater-s$, $pater$.

c. Compensation.

Compensation takes place—

Not for Dentals : as *χαριτ* (8), N. *χαριτ-ς*, *χάρις*.

Nor for Liquids : as *δαιμον* (16), D. Pl. *δαιμον-σι*, *δαίμοσι*.

But for *ντ* : as *γίγαντ* (13), N. *γίγαντ-ς*, *γίγαν-ς* (21, c), *γίγας*, *γίγας* ; D. Pl. *γίγᾱσι*.

ὀδοντ 'tooth,' N. *ὀδοντ-ς*, *ὀδον-ς*, *ὀδος*, *ὀδους* ;
D. Pl. *ὀδοῦσι*.

And for *ς* : as *δαιμον* (16), N. *δαιμον-ς*, *δαιμον*, *δαίμων*.

And for *τς* : as *γεροντ* (18), N. *γεροντ-ς*, *γερον-ς*, *γερον*, *γέρων*.

d. Vocative Singular.

The Vocative is either the same as the Nominative, or the pure stem, so far as the Rule for Consonant-endings (22) will allow. With Mute stems it is almost always the same as the Nom. ; though occasionally with Dentals it is the pure stem : as *Ἄρτεμιδ* 'Artemis,' V. *Ἄρτεμι* ; *παῖδ* 'boy,' V. *παῖ* (the *δ* being rejected by the Rule in 22).

With Liquids the pure stem is much more common : as *γίγαντ*, V. *γίγαν* ; *δαιμον*, V. *δαίμον* ; *γεροντ*, V. *γέρον*. But it is always the same as the Nom. if the accent is on the last syllable ; as *ἡγεμὼν* 'leader,' N. and V. *ἡγεμῶν*.

e. Accusative Singular.

The Accusative commonly ends in the link vowel *α*, the proper case-ending *ν* being dropt (6 *). But barytone Dentals, having *ι* or *υ* before the character, commonly reject the character, and then they can take the *ν* : as *χαριτ* (8), A. *χάριν* ; *ὀρνῖθ* (10), A. *ὄρνιν* (or *δρνιθα*). But *ἐλπίδ* (9), being oxytone, has *ἐλπίδα*.

f. Neuter stems.

These always end in *ρ* or *τ*. If in *ρ*, the Nominative is the stem unchanged, as *ἄρ* (21). If in *τ*, as a Greek word may not end in *τ*, it is either dropt in the Nominative, as *σῶματ*, N. *σῶμα* (19) ; or it is changed to *ς*, as *τεπατ*, N. *τέρας* (20).

III. B, OR SEMI-CONSONANT CLASS.

24. The Stems in this Class end in the soft vowels *ι* and *υ*, in the diphthongs *αν*, *ου*, *ευ*, and in the long vowel *ω*.

The Chief Type is *ιχθυ* 'fish,' which shows the original case-endings even more clearly than *αλ*, from which it differs in the following points :—

The Vocative is the pure stem, as *ιχθυ*.

The Acc. Sing. takes the original *ν*, instead of the link-vowel *α*, as *ιχθυ-ν*.

The Acc. Plur. takes both *ας* and *υς* : as *ιχθυ-ας* ; and *ιχθυ-υς*, *ιχθυς*, the *ν* being dropt before *ς*, as in *λογο-υς* (18), *δαιμο-σι* (23, *b*), &c.

The variation in this Class is owing to the fact that the character may be treated, before a vowel, either as a consonant or as a vowel. When it is treated as a consonant, there is hardly any variation from *ιχθυ*. But much more frequently it is treated as a vowel, and then there is considerable variation, as the character admits of contraction with the case-endings. See T. VI. for a list of Types, nine masculine or feminine, and three neuter, and note the following with regard to each.

25. Common to all.

Nominative. The final *ς* always appears unchanged : except of course in neuter nouns, the Nom. of which is always the pure stem.

Accusative. The *ν* is added to the stem, except to those ending in *ευ* and *ω*, which take the *α* ; as *βασιλέ-α* (7), *ἥρω-α* (8). In *ω* stems contraction may take place, as *ἥρω-α* or *ἥρω*.

Vocative. Always the pure stem, except monosyllables in *ι* and *υ*, and stems in *ω*. These take the *ς* of the Nom., as *κί-ς* (1), *σῑ-ς* (2), *ἥρω-ς* (8). But *μῑ*, 'O mouse,' is found.

26.

Stems in ι and υ.

A few nouns are declined, except in the Vocative (25), like the Chief Type *ιχθυ*, the character being treated as a consonant ; as *κι* (1), *συ* (3), *δακρυ* (11). But much more commonly the character is treated as a vowel, and then—

a. The character passes into *ε* before the vowel case-endings, and even, for the sake of uniformity, in the Dat. Plur., as *πόλε-σι* (2).

b. In the Gen. Sing. the *ος* is often lengthened into *ως* (28, *c*) ; almost always in feminine *ι* stems ; as *πολι*, G. *πόλε-ως*. With a

stems, both os and ws are common; as $\pi\eta\chi\upsilon$, G. $\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\epsilon-os$, or $\pi\acute{\eta}\chi\epsilon-ws$ (4); $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\upsilon$, G. $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon-os$, or $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\epsilon-ws$ (12).

c. Contraction takes places in the Dat. Sing. and Nom. and Acc. Plur., as $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\iota$; $\pi\acute{o}\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$; and also in the Nom. Dual of Neuters, as $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\eta$.

Some nouns fluctuate between the two types: as $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon$ 'eel,' which is like $\acute{\iota}\chi\theta\upsilon$ in the Sing., as $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\upsilon-os$; like $\pi\eta\chi\upsilon$ in the Dual and Plur., as $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon-ε$, $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\chi\epsilon\lambda\epsilon\iota\varsigma$. So $\pi\omicron\sigma\iota$ 'husband' has $\pi\acute{o}\sigma\iota-os$ in the Gen.; $\delta\eta\rho\iota$ 'strife' has $\delta\acute{\eta}\rho\iota-os$; $\mu\eta\eta\iota$ 'wrath' has $\mu\acute{\eta}\mu\iota-os$; while in the other cases they are like $\pi\omicron\lambda\iota$.

27.

Stems in $\alpha\upsilon$ and ov .

The Nom., Acc., and Voc. Sing. and the Dat. and Acc. Plur. are quite regular; as $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon$, N. $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon-s$, A. $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon-\nu$, V. $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon$, D.Pl. $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon-σ\iota$, A.Pl. ($\gamma\rho\alpha-as$ and) $\gamma\rho\alpha\upsilon\varsigma$. In the other cases the υ is dropt; as $\gamma\rho\alpha-ός$, $\gamma\rho\alpha-ῖ$; $\beta\omicron-ός$, $\beta\omicron-ῖ$.

28.

Stems in $\epsilon\upsilon$.

These are very numerous, and are all masculine. They are the most variant of all in their declension.

- a. The Nom. and Voc. Sing. and Dat. Plur. are regular.
- b. The υ is dropt in the other cases.
- c. In the Gen. Sing. os is lengthened into ws , and in the Acc. Sing. and Plur. the a is lengthened, probably by compensation for the loss of the υ .
- d. Contraction takes place in the Dat. Sing. and Nom. Plur.
- e. If a vowel comes before $\epsilon\upsilon$, further contraction takes place in the Gen. and Acc. Sing. and Acc. Plur. (7, a).
- f. In the Nom. Plur. the contraction into $\eta\varsigma$ is early; into $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$, late Attic (Int. 10).

29.

Stems in ω .

The character ω may also be treated either as a vowel or a consonant. If it be treated as a vowel, the noun comes under the Second, or o , Declension, and is declined like $\nu\epsilon\omega$ 'temple' (16 *). If it be treated as a consonant, the noun is declined like $\eta\rho\omega$ (8); that is, quite regularly, the Acc. taking a , like a consonant-stem,

instead of *ν*. Sometimes, however, this *a* is lost in the *ω*; as *ἥρω-α* or *ἥρω*, *ἥρω-ας* or *ἥρως*. Commonly nouns in *ω* fluctuate between these two types, being like *νεω* in some cases, like *ἥρω* in others. Thus from *ἔω* 'dawn,' we have G. *ἔω*, D. *ἔφ* (like *νεώ*, *νεφ*); but A. *ἔω* (not *ἔων*), like *ἥρω*. So we have A. *ἀλω* 'threshing-floor,' *Κῶ* 'Cos,' *Τέω* 'Teos,' and the like. Thus *πατρω* 'paternal uncle,' *μητρω* 'maternal uncle,' and *Μινω* 'Minos,' pass through both forms in the singular; as G. *πάτρω-ος* and *πάτρω*, D. *πάτρω-ι* and *πάτρω*, A. *πάτρω-α* and *πάτρων*. In the plural they are like *ἥρω* only, as *πάτρω-ες*, &c.

30. *Πειθω* (9) is the type of a few queer words which shorten the character before vowels, and then suffer contraction. There are only a few feminine nouns of this type, and they are only found in the singular. They seem to have suffered the elision of some consonant, probably the digamma or *ν* (34). *Αἰδω* 'shame' alone takes the *s* in the Nom., as *αἰδῶ-ς*.

III. C., OR ELIDED CLASS.

31. The only consonants that suffer elision are the sibilant *s* (Int. 17, *g*), and occasionally the dentals, and *ν*. Hence the stems in this Class end in *s*, with a few in dentals and *ν*. The *s* is always preceded by *ε*.

These stems in *es* are all either neuters, as *γενες* 'race,' or masculine proper names compounded of neuters, as *Δημο-σθενες*, *Διο-γενης*, *Σω-κρατες*. But there are a great many adjectives of this class, both compounds and not; as *εὐ-γενης*, *σαφες*, *ἀληθες*: and hence such an adjective passed into a noun, as *τριηρες*, 'triple fitted,' 'trireme.' See T. VII. for a list of Types, and note as follows.

32.

Stems in es.

a. Nominative. In masculine nouns the case-ending *s* is dropt, and the *ε* lengthened by compensation (23, *c*); as *Σωκρατες*, N. *Σωκρατες-ς*, *Σωκρατες*, *Σωκράτης*. In neuter nouns the *es* becomes *ος*; as *γενης* 'race,' N. *γένος*.*

* So in Latin from *genes* 'race,' we have N. *genus*. But the *s*, instead of being elided as in Greek, becomes *r*, as G. *gener-is*, D. *gener-i*. So *Valerius* used to be written *Valesius*.

b. *Vocative*. In masculine nouns, the pure stem; as Σώκρατες, 'O Socrates!' In neuter nouns the same as the Nom.; as γένος, 'O race!'

c. In all other cases the *s* is elided, and contraction takes place when vowels come together; as G. γενεσ-ος, γεγε-ος, γένους.

d. If a vowel comes before the *es*, the contraction is commonly into *a* instead of *η* (Int. 19). Thus from γεγες we have γενεσ-α, γεγε-α, γένη; but from χρεες 'debt,' we have χρεεσ-α, χρεε-α, χρέ-α.

e. Proper names, compounded with κλεες 'glory,' have a double contraction in the Dat. Sing., a single one in all the other cases.

f. Occasionally a proper name of this class is led by its Nominative in *ης* to forget its origin, and form its Accusative like *ιαυτα* (11). Thus we find Σωκράτην, as well as Σωκράτη.

33.

Stems in ατ.

Stems ending in Dentals do not commonly suffer elision, as appears from the examples in III. A. (T. V. 8, 9, 10, 19, 20). But there are a few Neuter Nouns in *ατ* which do suffer elision, and therefore admit of contraction; as κρεατ 'meat,' σελατ 'brightness,' γηρατ 'old age,' κνεφατ 'gloom;' the final *τ* becoming *s* in the Nom. Sing.; as κρίας, σέλας, γήρας, κνέφας, like τέρας (V. 20). There are also several Nouns which fluctuate between the two types. Thus κερατ 'horn' retains both forms throughout; as N. κέρας, G. κέρατ-ος and κέρως from κέρα-ος. So ιδρωτ 'sweat,' γελωτ 'laughter,' χρωτ 'skin,' κλειδ 'key,' ὄρνιθ 'bird,' commonly belong to the Consonant, or Uncontracted, Class (T. V. 8, 9, 10): but we find the forms D. ιδρῶ, A. ιδρώ, A. γέλω, D. χρωῖ, A. Pl. κλείς, N. and A. Pl. ὄρνεις, G. ὀρνέων: which forms are obtained by eliding the final Dentals and then contracting. In fact, for the Acc. of γελωτ we find three forms; γελωτα (regular), γέλω (by elision and contraction), and γέλων (like χάριν, 23, e).

34.

Stems in ν.

There are no stems in *ν* which always suffer elision. But there are a few which admit of elision and contraction in a few cases: as εικον 'image,' G. εικόν-ος (T. V. 16) or εικόυς, A. εικόνα or εικώ, A. Pl. εικόνας or εικούς. So from ἀηδον 'nightingale,' we

have G. ἀηδούς as well as ἀηδόνας, and from Ἀπολλων, Ποσειδων (T. V. 14), we have A. Ἀπόλλω, Ποσειδῶ, as well as Ἀπόλλωνα, Ποσειδῶνα. Compare Comparative Adjectives (II. 16, d).

It is not improbable that the few Nouns in ω like πειθω (30) have suffered elision of ν. One of these is Λητώ, G. Λητούς, the Latin form of which, *Latona*, points to a loss of ν.

VARIANTS.

35. These are commonly owing to there being two or more stems, so that some cases are formed from one stem, some from another. The following may be noticed under each character.

CLASS A.—*Gutturals.*

ἄλωπεκ 'fox : ' G. ἄλωπεκ-ος, &c.; but N. ἄλώπηξ from ἄλωπηκ. γυναῖκ 'woman : ' G. γυναῖκ-ός, &c.; but N. γυνή from γυνῆ (T. II. 2).

θρίχ 'hair : ' N. θρίξ, D. Pl. θριξί; but G. τριχ-ός, &c., the θ passing into τ because of the χ, by dissimilation.

Πνυκ 'Pnyx : ' N. Πνύξ; but G. Πνκν-ός, &c. from Πυκν.

Dentals.

ποδ 'foot : ' N. πούς. As there is commonly no compensation for loss of Dentals (23, c), πός might have been expected.

For Elision of Dentals, see 33.

36.

Liquids.

ἄρν 'lamb : ' G. ἄρν-ός, &c., D. Pl. ἄρνᾶσι; but N. ἀρνός from ἀμνο.

κτεν 'comb : ' G. κτεν-ός, &c.; but N. κτεῖς, not κτές, like πούς (23, c).

κυν 'dog : ' G. κυν-ός, &c.; but N. κύων, V. κύον, from κυον.

πατερ 'father,' μητερ 'mother,' θυγατερ 'daughter,' γαστερ 'belly : ' N. πατήρ, μήτηρ, θυγάτηρ, γαστήρ.

These drop the ε in the Gen. and Dat. Sing. only, and change the syllable τερ in the Dat. Plur. into τρα; see T. VIII.

ἄνερ 'man : ' this also drops the ε all through the cases, but inserts δ in its place,—as ἄν-δ-ρός: see T. VIII.

ἀστερ 'star : ' D. Plur. ἀστράσι.

μαρτυρ 'witness : ' G. μάρτυρ-ος ; but N. μάρτυς, and D. Pl. μάρτυ-σι from μαρτυ.

χειρ and χερ 'hand : ' N. χεῖρ ; see T. VIII.

37. *Neuters.*

ἄλειφαρ 'oil : ' G. ἀλείφαρ-ος, &c. ; but N. ἄλειφαρ from ἀλειφαρ.

ἥπαρ 'liver : ' G. ἥπαρ-ος, &c. ; but N. ἥπαρ from ἥπαρ.

ὄνειρατ 'dream : ' G. ὄνειράτ-ος, N. Pl. ὄνειρατ-α ; but also ὄνειρος and ὄνειρον from ὄνειρο.

φρεατ 'well : ' G. φρεάτ-ος, &c. ; but N. φρέαρ from φρεαρ.

σκατ 'dung : ' G. σκάτ-ός, &c. ; but N. σκῶρ from σκῶρ.

ῥδατ 'water : ' G. ῥδᾶτ-ος, &c. ; but N. ῥδωρ from ῥδωρ.

γονατ 'knee : ' G. γόνᾶτ-ος, &c. ; but N. γόνυ from γονυ.

δορατ 'spear : ' G. δόρατ-ος, &c. ; but N. δόρυ from δορυ.

ὦτ 'ear : ' G. ὠτ-ός, &c. ; but N. οὖς from οὖς.

πυρ 'fire : ' N. πῦρ, G. πυρ-ός, &c. ; but D. pl. πυρῶις from πυρο.

38. *CLASS B.*

Ζευ 'God : ' N. Ζεύς, V. Ζεῦ ; but G. Δι-ός, &c. from Δι : and in poetry Ζῆν-ος, &c. from Ζην.

ναυ 'ship : ' N. ναῦς, A. ναῦν. Before vowels the υ is dropt as in γρᾶν (27), the α becomes η after ν, and is shortened before long syllables. See T. VIII.

λα 'stone : ' N. λᾶ-ς, G. λᾶ-ος, D. λᾶ-ι, A. λᾶ-ν, Pl. λᾶ-ες, λᾶ-ων, λᾶ-ε-σι, λᾶ-ας.

λᾶ, N. λᾶ-α-ς, G. λᾶ-ον, A. λᾶ-ν, like ταμια.

πρεσβυ 'old man,' 'ambassador : ' N. πρέσβυ-ς, &c. like πηχυ (T. VI. 4) ; Pl. πρέσβεις, 'ambassadors.'

πρεσβῦτα 'old man : ' πρεσβύτης, &c. like ναυτα (I. 7).

πρεσβευτα 'ambassador : ' πρεσβεύτης, &c.

υῖεν 'son : ' G. υῖε-ος, D. υῖεί, Dual υῖέ-ε, υῖέ-οιν, Pl. υῖείς, υῖέ-ων, υῖέ-σι, υῖείς (T. VI. 7) ; but also N. υῖό-ς, G. υῖού, &c. from υῖο.

39. *CLASS C.*

Ἄρες 'god Ares : ' N. Ἄρης, G. Ἄρε-ος and Ἄρε-ως (not contracted), D. Ἄρει, A. Ἄρη, V. Ἄρες : but also A. Ἄρην (32, f).

δενδρες 'tree : ' D. pl. δένδρε-σι ; but N. δένδρο-ν, &c. from δένδρο.

σκοτες 'darkness : ' N. τὸ σκότος, G. σκότους, D. σκότει ; but also N. ὁ σκότος, G. σκότου, &c. from σκοτο.

CHAPTER II.

ADJECTIVES.

1. ADJECTIVES are declined like Nouns, but they differ from Nouns in passing through genders. Genders are certain forms which the Adjective passes through in order to suit the gender of the Noun to which it is attached.

2. Thus an Adjective may have three terminations denoting gender, one for the masculine, one for the feminine, and one for the neuter. And if the Adjective is in common use, and one likely to be applied to nouns of all genders, and also of a form convenient for passing through genders, it will commonly have the three terminations. But many Adjectives, not being in such common use, or being long and compound words, and not well fitted for passing through the feminine gender, have only two terminations ; while some few have only one.

3. Just like Nouns, the Stems of Adjectives may end either in Vowels or in Consonants : and the Consonants, just as in Nouns, may be either full Consonants, as Mutes and Liquids ; or Semi-Consonants, as *t* and *v* ; or Consonants admitting of Elision, as *σ* and *ν*. Adjectives therefore might be ranged in exactly the same Declensions as Nouns. But perhaps it is more convenient to divide them into three Classes, according to their number of terminations denoting gender ; while ranging them in each Class by their Characters in the same order as the Nouns.

4. Vowel Stems are declined like Nouns of the *α* and *ο* Declensions. Consonant Stems are declined in the masculine and neuter like Nouns of the Consonant Declensions : but in the feminine, when there is one, like a Noun of the *α* declension, the termination *α* being added to the Stem.

5. Adjectives then may be divided into these three Classes :—
Class I. or Adjectives with Three Terminations.

„ II.	„	„	Two	„
„ III.	„	„	One	„

6. CLASS I., OR ADJECTIVES WITH THREE TERMINATIONS.

These include most Vowel stems ; and of Consonant stems, one or two in *ν*, several in *ντ* and *υ*, and participial stems in *τ* and *ντ*. See T. IX. for the declension of Types for each character, and note the following about each.

7. *Vowel Stems.*

Types : 1. *όσιο* 'holy ;' 2. *σοφο* 'wise ;' 3. *χρυσεο* 'golden ;'
4. *άπλοο* 'single.'

a. These end in *ο* in the masculine and neuter, and are declined like *λογο* and *δωρο*.

b. In the feminine they end in *α*, which becomes *η* just as it does in Nouns (I. 12, b).

Hence *όσιο* 'holy' has the feminine *όσια* like *φιλία* ; but *σοφο* 'wise' has *σοφή* like *τιμή*. The Gen. Plural is not *όσιών* (Int. 25, b) but *όσιών*.

c. Just as we saw that Nouns in *οῦ* were often declined like *τιμῶ* (I. 13, a), so are feminine Adjectives in *οῦ*. Thus from *όγδοο*, *όγδοῦ*, 'eighth,' we have N. *όγδοο-ς*, *όγδόη*, *ίγδοο-ν*. But if *ρ* precedes the *ο*, the *α* is retained : as *άθροο*, *άθροῦ*, 'crowded,' N *άθρόο-ς*, *άθρόα*. *άθρόο-ν*.

d. When the character is preceded by *ε* or *ο*, contraction commonly takes place, as in *χρυσεο* and *άπλοο*. Thus the feminine of *χρυσεο* is *χρυσή* (from *χρυσεῶ*) : but if *ρ* comes before the *ε*, then the *α* is retained in contraction ; as *άργυρεο* 'silvery,' N.F. *άργυρῶ* (from *άργυρεῶ*), G. *άργυρῶς*, &c. Observe that all Adjectives in *οο* are not contracted, as *όγδοο* and *άθροο* (c).

8. *Stems in ν.*

Type : 5. *μελαν* 'black.'

a. In masculine and neuter, like a consonant noun : N.S.M. *μέλας*, the *ν* being dropt before the *ς*, as in *δελφιν*, T. V. 12 : N.S.N. *μελαν*, the pure stem.

b. In the feminine, add *ω* to the stem, and transpose the *ν* and *ε*

(Int. 15); as *μελαν-ια*, *μέλαινα*. This therefore is declined like *γλωσσᾶ*, T. II. 3.

c. Almost all stems in *ν* have only two terminations: but *ταλαν* 'wretched' is declined like *μελαν*; and so is *τερεν* 'tender,' except that in the N.S.M. it throws off the *s*, and is lengthened by compensation, like *δαιμον*, T.V. 16: as *τέρην*, *τέρεινᾶ*, *τέρην*.

9.

Stems in ντ.

Type: 6. *χαριεντ* 'graceful.'

a. N.S.M. *χαριεντ-s*, *χαρίεν-s*, *χαριες*, *χαρίεις* (by compensation, I. 23, c). In the neuter and vocative the *τ* is dropt (I. 22), as *χαρίεν*.

b. N.S.F. *χαριεντ-ια*, *χαριενσα* (as our 'tion' becomes 'shon'), *χαρίεσσᾶ* (by assimilation, Int. 16), declined like *γλωσσᾶ*.

c. Dat. Plur. *χαριεντ-σι*, *χαρίε-σι*: there being no compensation for the loss of the two vowels, as there is in Nouns (I. 23, c) and Participles (II. 11).

d. *παντ* 'all' and its compounds are declined, not like *χαριεντ*, but like the Participial Stem (8) *λυθεντ*; as N. *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*, D. pl. *πᾶσι*, *πάσαις*, *πᾶσι*.

10.

Stems in υ.

Type: 7. *ἡδυ* 'sweet.'

a. As in Nouns, the *υ* becomes *ε* before vowels. In the masculine, like *πηχυ*; in the neuter, like *δστυ* (T. VI. 4, 12): except that the Gen. Sing. only takes *ος*, never *ως*; as *ῥδέ-ος*; and that in the neuter there is only contraction in the Dat. Sing. Thus N. P. *δστη* 'citizens,' but *ἡδέ-α* 'sweet.'

b. Feminine, *ἡδε-ια*, *ἡδεῖα*. Decline like *φιλῖα*.

11.

Participial Stems in ντ.

Types: 8. *λυθεντ* 'loosed'; 9. *λυοντ* 'loosing.'

a. These in the N.S.M. either drop the *ν* before *ς*, like *γυγαντ* (T. V. 13): as

λυσαντ, N.S.M. *λυσαντ-s*, *λυσαν-s*, *λυσᾶς*, *λύσᾶς*. So *παντ* (9, d).

λυθεντ, N.S.M. *λυθεντ-s*, *λυθεν-s*, *λυθεις*, *λυθεις*.

διδοντ, N.S.M. *διδοντ-s*, *διδον-s*, *διδος*, *διδούς* (I. 23, c).

Or they throw off the *s*, like *γεροντ* (T. V. 18), as
λουντ, N.S.M. *λουντ-s*, *λουν-s*, *λουν*, *λύων*.

b. The Vocative is always the same as the Nom. ; not the pure stem, as *χαριεντ* has it.

c. The neuter drops the final *τ*, as *λυβέν*, *λύον*.

d. The Dative Plural receives compensation according to I. 23, *c*, as
λυσαντ-σι, *λυσαν-σι*, *λυσᾶ-σι*, *λύσᾱσι*. So *πάσι*.

τιθεντ-σι, *τιθεν-σι*, *τιθεσι* *τιθείσι* (cf. *χαρίεσι*).

λουντ-σι, *λουν-σι*, *λυσ-σι*, *λύουσι*.

e. Feminine—add *ιᾶ*, as

λυσαντ-ια, *λυσανσα*, *λυσᾶσα*, *λύσᾱσα* (by compensation). So
πᾶσα.

τιθεντ-ια, *τιθενσα*, *τιθεσα*, *τιθείσα* (comp.: cf. *χαρίεσσα*, by assimilation).

λουντ-ια, *λουνσα*, *λυσσα*, *λύουσα* (comp.).

Decline like *γλωσσα*.

12. Participial Stems in *τ*.

Type: 10. *λελυκοτ* 'having loosed.'

a. Masculine. *λελυκοτ-s*, *λελυκος*, *λελυκάs* (by compensation; contrary to Rule I. 23, *c*, but like *ποδ-s*, *πος*, *πους*, I. 35). But there is no compensation in the Dat. Plur.: as *λελυκό-σι*.

b. Neuter, *λελυκός*, the *τ* becoming *s*, as *τερατ* becomes *τέρας* (I. 23, *f*).

c. Feminine, *λελυκοτ-ια*, changed by a strange process into *λελυκυῖα*, and declined like *σοφία*.

13. CLASS II., OR ADJECTIVES WITH TWO TERMINATIONS.

These have only one set of cases for both the masculine and the feminine gender. They include several vowel stems; almost all long and compound words; a few stems ending in dentals; one or two in *ι*, *υ*; and *ρ*, and a great many in *ν* and *ς*.

14. Vowel Stems.

Types: 1. *ἡσυχῶ* 'quiet;' 2. *εὖνοο* 'well-disposed;' 3. *ἀεω* 'propitious.'

a. N. S. *ἡσυχος*, *ἡσυχου*. The only difference between these and *σοφος* (7) is that they have no distinct feminine—*ἡσυχος*, *ἡσυχου*, &c. being both masculine and feminine.

b. Stems in *οο* are commonly contracted; as *εὐνοο*, N. S. *εὐνοῦς*, *εὐνοῦν*. These are declined like *νοο* (T. III. 2); as G. *εὐνου*, D. *εὐνω*, N. Pl. *εὐνοί*, &c.

Observe that compound words have commonly only two terminations; as *ἀθάνατος*, &c. Thus *ἄθροο* ‘crowded’ has three—*ἄθροος*, *ἄθροά*, *ἄθροον*; but *ἄθροο* ‘noiseless’ has only two; as *ἄθροος*, *ἄθροον*.

c. A few stems end in *ω*, and are declined like *νω* in the masculine and feminine, like *ἀνωγειω* in the neuter (I. 16, e); as *ἰλεω*-s, *ἰλεων*; G. *ἰλεω*; D. *ἰλεω*; A. *ἰλεων*, &c.

15.

Stems in Dentals.

Types: 4. *εὐχαριτ* ‘pleasing;’ 5. *εὐελπιδ* ‘hopeful.’

a. These are chiefly compounded with Nouns, and are declined like the Nouns. Thus the Acc. Sing. of *εὐχαριτ* is *εὐχαριν*, and of *εὐελπιδ* is *εὐελπίδα*, according to I. 23, e. So *μονοδοντ* ‘one-toothed,’ has N. *μονόδους*, A. *μονόδοντα*, just like *ὀδοντ* (I. 23, c).

b. Neuter *εὐχαρι*, *εὐελπι*, *μονόδον*, the final *τ* being dropt.

16.

Stems in Liquids.

Types: 6. *σωφρον* ‘discreet;’ 7. *μειζον* ‘greater.’

a. Masculine and feminine, *σωφρονος*, *σωφρον*, *σώφρων*, by compensation; exactly like *δαιμον* (T. V. 16).

b. Vocative and Neuter, *σῶφρον*, pure stem.

c. Stems in *ρ* are exactly like *σωφρον*, except that the *ρ* is kept in the Dat. Plur.; as *σωφρον*, *σώφροσι*: but *ἄπατορ* ‘fatherless,’ N. *ἀπάτωρ*, *ἄπατορ*; D. Pl. *ἐπὶ ἀτορ σιν* (I. 23, b).

d. *μειζον* is exactly like *σωφρον*, except that it admits of elision of the *ν*, and then of contraction in the Acc. Sing. and Nom. and Acc. Plur., like *εἰκον* (I. 34).

17.

Stems in ι and υ.

Types: 8. *ἰδρι* ‘knowing;’ 9. *διπηχε* ‘of two cubits’ length.’

a. Masc. and Fem. N. ἴδρι-ς ; G. ἴδρ-ιος or ἴδρε-ως, varying between κτ and πολτ (I. 26) ; δῖπην-ς, G. δῖπῆχε-ος, like πην.

b. Neuter ἴδρι, δῖπην, the pure stem.

18.

Stems in ες.

Type: 10. σαφες.

a. These always elide the s before vowels, and are contracted ; as N. σαφες-ς, σαφες, σαφῆς (by compensation) ; G. σαφες-ος, σαφε-ος, σαφοῦς, &c. ; like Σωκρατες (I. 32).

b. Neut. σαφές, pure stem.

c. If a vowel precede the final ες, εα is commonly contracted into ā (7, d) ; as ἐνδες 'defective,' N.S. ἐνδεής, A. ἐνδεᾶ, N. and A.Pl. ἐνδεᾶ (from ἐνδεεα).

19. CLASS III., OR ADJECTIVES WITH ONE TERMINATION.

These chiefly end in Mutes. They are few in number, mostly compounds, rarely used, and not fitted either in sense or form for passing through genders. Hence they may be considered almost as much Nouns as Adjectives, and they follow the declension of Nouns according to their characters (T. XI.).

20.

VARIATIONS.

The Variations in Adjectives, as in Nouns, are chiefly owing to there being more than one Stem ; so that some cases are formed from one Stem, some from another (T. XII.) : as

1. μεγα and μεγαλο 'great.' 2. πολν and πολλο 'much.'

3. πραο and πραῦ 'gentle.' 4. σωο and σω (fr. σοο) 'safe.'

5. πλεω 'full' has three terminations instead of two (14, c) ; as N.S. πλέως, πλέα, πλέων ; G. πλέω, πλέας, πλέω, &c., like λεω (14, c).

6. Derivatives from πολτ 'city' seem to have two stems ; as ἀπολτ (17) and ἀπολιδ. Thus N.S. ἀπολτς, ἀπολτ ; G. ἀπόλεως and ἀπόλιδος ; A. ἀπολν and ἀπόλιδα ; Pl. ἀπόλεες and ἀπόλιδας.

21.

COMPARISON.

Adjectives form their Degrees of Comparison in two ways :—

I. (Commonly) by adding τερo and ταρo to the Masculine

Stem: as, Positive, *κουφο* 'light;' Comparative, *κουφο-τερο* 'lighter;' Superlative, *κουφο-τατο* 'lightest.' The Comp. *κουφοτερο* is declined like *δωιο* (7); as *κουφότερος*, *κουφότερα*, *κουφότερον*: the Sup. *κουφοτατο* like *σοφο* (7); as *κουφότατος*, *κουφότατη*, *κουφότατον*. II. (chiefly with stems in *υ*) by adding *ιον* and *ιστο* to the Masculine Stem, the last vowel of the stem being dropt before the *ι*: as, Positive, *ήδν* 'sweet;' Comparative, *ήδ-ιον* 'sweeter;' Superlative, *ήδ-ιστο* 'sweetest.' The Comp. *ήδιον* is declined like *μειζον* (16); as *ήδιων*, *ήδιων*, *ήδιον*: the Sup. *ήδιστο* like *σοφο*; as *ήδιστος*, *ήδιστη*, *ήδιστον*. See T. XIII. to XVII.

22.

ADVERBS.

a. Adverbs are formed in the Positive by adding *ως* to the stem of the Adjective: as *χαριεντ* 'graceful,' *χαριέντ-ως* 'gracefully;' *σωφρον* 'sober,' *σωφρόν-ως* 'soberly.' With stems in *ο* the *ο* is dropt: as *σοφο* 'wise,' *σοφ-ως* 'wisely.' With stems in *υ* and *ς* exactly the same happens as in Adjectives; the *υ* becoming *ε* before the vowel, and the *ς* being dropt and contraction taking place: as *ήδν* 'sweet,' *ήδέ-ως* 'sweetly;' *σαφες* 'clear,' (*σαφες-ως*, *σαφε-ως*) *σαφώς* 'clearly.'

b. The Comparative Adverb is commonly the Accusative Singular Neuter of the Comparative Adjective: as *βεβαιότερος* 'firmer,' *βεβαιότερον* 'more firmly;' but occasionally the form in *ως* is found; as *βεβαιότερ-ως* 'more firmly,' *καλλόν-ως* 'more beautifully.'

There is also an old form of the Adverb in *α*: as *αμα* 'at the same time,' *μάλα* 'very,' *ταχα* 'quickly,' 'perhaps.'

c. The Superlative Adverb is the Accusative Plural Neuter of the Superlative Adjective: as *βεβαιότατος* 'firmest,' *βεβαιότατα* 'most firmly.'

23.

NUMERALS.

Numerals are Adjectives denoting number. 'Cardinal Numerals answer the question, How many? as *δέκα* 'ten.' Ordinal Numerals answer the question, Which in order? as *δέκατος* 'tenth.' Numeral Adverbs answer the question, How often? as *δεκάκις* 'ten times.' The Cardinals are declined from 1 to 4 (T. XIX.); from 5 to 199

(except 14) they are indeclinable ; from 200 upwards they are regular Adjectives of three terminations, like σοφο ; as διακόσιοι, αι, α, 'two hundred.'

The Ordinals are declined regularly from the first, like σοφο.

24.

PRONOUNS.

A Pronoun is a word used instead of a Noun. Strictly speaking, therefore, those only are Pronouns which always stand by themselves as Nouns, and are never used as Adjectives. These are the Personal Pronouns : namely, the Pronoun for the First Person, ἐγώ 'I ;' the Pronoun for the Second Person, σύ 'thou ;' and the Reflexive Pronoun for the Third Person, οὗ 'of himself.'

a. These are each formed from several stems. Thus for the First Person there are the stems ἐμε or με (Lat. *me*), νο (no-s), ἡμε, beside the Nom. ἐγώ (*ego*). For the Second there are σε (Lat. *te*), σφω (vo-s), and ὑμε. For the Third, ἐ (Lat. *se* ; as ἐξ, *sex*), σφω, and σφε.

b. From these stems, combined with the Adjective αὐτός, ἑρσε, 'self,' come the Reflexive Pronouns for the Three Persons, ἐμαντοῦ, ἐμαντῆς, 'of myself ;' σεαυτοῦ, σεαυτῆς, or σαντοῦ, σαντῆς, 'of thyself ;' εἰαυτοῦ, εἰαυτῆς, εἰαυτοῦ, εἰαυτῆς, αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ, 'of himself, herself, itself.'

c. There is also a Reciprocal Pronoun, meaning 'one another,' used only in the Dual and Plural : as, Dual G. and D. ἀλλήλοιιν, -αιν, οιν, Acc. ἀλλήλω, -α, ω, Plur. G. ἀλλήλων, D. ἀλλήλοισ, -αἰς, A. ἀλλήλους, -ας, -α.

d. The other so-called Pronouns are really Adjectives, as they commonly stand with Nouns ; though they pass into Nouns more readily than most Adjectives. See T. XXI. &c.

25.

PREPOSITIONS.

Prepositions are words placed before Nouns to mark the circumstances in which the objects named by the Nouns are placed more distinctly than can be done by the Cases of the Nouns.

There are eighteen main Prepositions.

a. Eight followed by One Case only :—

By the Genitive : ἀντί 'opposite to,' ἐξ 'from,'

ἐκ (ἐξ) 'out of,' πρό 'before.'

By the Dative : ἐν 'in,' σύν (σύν) 'with.'

By the Accusative : ὑπέρ 'up,' εἰς (εἰς) 'into.'

b. Four followed by Two Cases, the Genitive and Accusative :—

διά 'through,' κατά 'down,' μετὰ 'with,' ὑπέρ 'over.'

c. Six followed by Three Cases, the Genitive, Dative, and Accusative—

ἀμφί 'about,' ἐνί 'on,' παρά 'beside,'

περί 'around,' πρὸς 'at,' ὑπὸ 'under.'

CHAPTER III.

VERBS.

1. THE Greek Verb passes through—
 - 3 Persons : First, Second, Third.
 - 3 Numbers : Singular, Dual, Plural.
 - 6 Tenses : Principal—Present, Future, Perfect.
Historical—Imperfect, Aorist, Pluperfect.
There is also a Future Perfect, but not in the Active Voice. And the Perfect and Pluperfect, Future and Aorist, may be formed in two ways : so that there may be a second Perfect and Pluperfect, a Second Future, and a Second Aorist (25).
 - 4 Moods : Indicative, Imperative, Subjunctive, Optative.
 - 3 Voices : Active, Passive, Middle.
- The Verb has also attached to it, in each tense, two Verbals : the Infinitive, a Noun ; and the Participle, an Adjective.
2. A Verb in a sentence consists of a Stem (or Bare Form) and of certain additions, called Affixes, if placed after the Stem ; Prefixes, if placed before it. The Stem by itself simply denotes an action : the additions point out the Person or Persons performing the action, and the circumstances of Time and Mood under which the action is performed. Thus $\phi\alpha$ means simply 'say : ' but $\phi\alpha\text{-}\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu$ means 'we say-now ; ' $\acute{\epsilon}\text{-}\phi\alpha\text{-}\tau\epsilon$, 'ye said-then.'
3. The following were the Personal endings, or Affixes showing Person and Number, in the Indicative Mood at an early stage of the language :—

Principal Tenses.			Historical Tenses.		
Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural
<i>Active Voice.</i>					
1. <i>μι</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μ</i>	<i>μεν</i>	<i>μεν</i>
2. <i>σι</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>τε</i>	<i>ς</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>τε</i>
3. <i>τι</i>	<i>τον</i>	<i>ντι</i>	<i>τ</i>	<i>την</i>	<i>ντ οἱ σαν.</i>
<i>Passive Voice.</i>					
1. <i>μαι</i>	<i>μεθον</i>	<i>μεθα</i>	<i>μην</i>	<i>μεθον</i>	<i>μεθα</i>
2. <i>σαι</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθε</i>	<i>σο</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>σθε</i>
3. <i>ται</i>	<i>σθον</i>	<i>νται</i>	<i>το</i>	<i>σθην</i>	<i>ντο</i>

4. The above Affixes have in use got considerably changed, especially in the Active Voice. But it should be noted, that in both Voices they show signs of the Pronouns for the Three Persons ; the three letters, *μ, ς, τ*, being remnants of the Pronoun Stems, *με, σε,* and the Demonstrative for the Third Person, *το* : and also that the letter *ν* marks the Third Person Plural. Compare in Latin *era-m, era-s, era-t, era-nt.*

In the Passive Voice there is much less change than in the Active ; and in two tenses, the Perfect and the Pluperfect, there is none at all. Thus *παν* means 'check,' *πέ-παν-μαι* 'I have been checked,' *έ-πε-παύ-μην* 'I had been checked : ' and the two tenses run thus :—

Singular	Dual	Plural
<i>Perfect Passive.</i>		
1. <i>πέπαν-μαι</i>	<i>πεπαύ-μεθον</i>	<i>πεπαύ-μεθα</i>
2. <i>πέπαν-σαι</i>	<i>πέπαν-σθον</i>	<i>πέπαν-σθε</i>
3. <i>πέπαν-ται</i>	<i>πέπαν-σθον</i>	<i>πέπαν-νται</i>
<i>Pluperfect Passive.</i>		
1. <i>έπεπαύ-μην</i>	<i>έπεπαύ-μεθον</i>	<i>έπεπαύ-μεθα</i>
2. <i>έπέπαν-σο</i>	<i>έπέπαν-σθον</i>	<i>έπέπαν-σθε</i>
3. <i>έπέπαν-το</i>	<i>έπεπαύ-σθην</i>	<i>έπέπαν-ντο</i>

5. The Personal Affixes are often added straight to the stem, as in the above tenses, and in *φα-μέν* 'we say.' But more frequently

they are joined on to the stem by a link-vowel ; which link-vowel is commonly *o* before μ and ν , ϵ before σ and τ : as $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}o\text{-}\mu\alpha\iota$ 'I am checked,' $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}o\text{-}\nu\tau\alpha\iota$ 'they are checked,' $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\epsilon$ 'ye are checked,' $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\alpha\iota$ 'he is checked.' And it is to their union with these link-vowels that most of the changes which they undergo are owing. In all Verbs they are added without a link in the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive, as above. But in some they are added without a link in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist also. Hence Greek Verbs are divided into these two main Conjugations.

I. VERBS IN ω . In these the Personal Affixes are joined to the stem by a link-vowel in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Tenses.

II. VERBS IN μ . In these the Personal Affixes are joined to the Stem without a link in the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist Tenses.

In the other tenses both Verbs in ω and Verbs in μ take the link-vowel, and are therefore conjugated alike. Hence the following remarks apply for the most part to both Conjugations.

6.* The Imperative Mood has the following Personal Affixes. Of these the only one much changed in use [is that for the Second Singular of the Active Voice of Verbs in ω .

<i>Active</i>			<i>Passive</i>		
Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural
2. $\theta\iota$	$\tau\omicron\nu$	$\tau\epsilon$	$\sigma\omicron$	$\sigma\theta\omicron\nu$	$\sigma\theta\epsilon$
3. $\tau\omega$	$\tau\omega\nu$	$\nu\tau\omega\nu$ or $\tau\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.	$\sigma\theta\omega$	$\sigma\theta\omega\nu$	$\sigma\theta\omega\nu$ or $\sigma\theta\omega\sigma\alpha\nu$.

This Mood has the same distinction as the Indicative, the Verbs in ω taking the Affixes with a link in the Present and Second Aorist, the Verbs in μ without : as $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\tau\omega$ 'let him check,' $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\epsilon\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega$ 'let him be checked ;' but $\phi\acute{\alpha}\text{-}\tau\omega$ 'let him say.' All Verbs take them without in the Perfect Passive : as $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\sigma\omicron$ 'be checked,' $\pi\epsilon\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}\sigma\theta\omega$, &c.

7.* In the Subjunctive Mood the Affixes are the same as in the Principal Tenses of the Indicative, and are always joined to the stem by a link, which link is the vowel lengthened : as, Ind. $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\text{-}$

ο-μεν, παύ-ε-τε, παύ-ο-μαι; Subj. παύ-ω-μεν, παύ-η-τε, παύ-ε-μαι; Ind. φα-μέν; Subj. φά-ω-μεν, φώμεν.

8.* The Optative is marked by the vowel ι being added to the link-vowel: as παύ-οι-μεν, παύ-οι-τε. The Affixes are the same as in the Historical Tenses of the Indicative, except in the First Singular, which takes μι, as παύ-οι-μι (but cf. φαίη-ν, φιλοίη-ν).

9.* The Affix for the Infinitive is σθαι in the Passive Voice: as, Perf. πεπαυ-σθαι 'to have been checked;' but with a link in the other Tenses, as παύ-ε-σθαι 'to be checked.' In the Active the Affix was ναι: but this has been much changed, except in Verbs in μι, as φά-ναι 'to say.'

10.* The Affix for the Participle is μένο in the Passive: as Perf. Nom. πεπαυ-μένος 'having been checked;' but with a link in the other tenses, as παυ-ό-μενος 'being checked.' In the Active the Affix is ντ: as φα-ντ, Nom. φα-ντς, φα-νς, φάς 'saying;' and, with the link, παυ-ο-ντ, Nom. παυ-ο-ντς, παυ-ο-νς, παύων 'checking' (II. 11). In the Perfect Active, however, as will be seen, the Affix is changed.

11. Beside the additions which mark the Persons, we must also, to conjugate a Verb, note the additions which mark the Tenses. These are both Prefixes and Affixes. The Prefixes are the Augments and Reduplication.

Augment.

The Augment is used in the Indicative Mood of the Historical Tenses as a mark of past time. There are two Augments.

a. *Syllabic* Augment. This prefixes the letter ε to Stems beginning with a Consonant, which are therefore increased by a syllable: as παυ 'check,' Imperfect ε-παυ-ον 'I was checking.'

b. *Temporal* Augment. This lengthens the initial vowel of stems beginning with a vowel, which are therefore increased, not by a syllable, but in the time taken to pronounce them: as ἀγ 'lead,' Imp. ᾗγ-ον 'I was leading.'

11*. c. *Syllabic*. If the stem begins with ρ, the ρ is commonly doubled after the Augment: as ρε 'flow,' Imp. ῥε-ρε-ον 'I was flowing.'

d. If the stem is an inseparable compound, the Augment is pre-

fixed : as λιθοβολε 'pelt with stones,' Imp. ἐ-λιθοβόλε-ον (βόλουν) 'I was pelting with stones.'

e. But if the stem is a separable compound, the Augment is commonly put between the two parts : as προσφερ 'bring to,' Imp. προσ-έ-φερον 'I was bringing to.'

f. *Temporal.* Before a Consonant α is lengthened into η , as in ἤγον ; but before a Vowel, into $\bar{\alpha}$: as αἰ 'hear,' Imp. αἶ-ον 'I was hearing' (cf. Int. 19).

g. ϵ commonly into η , but sometimes into $\epsilon\iota$; as ἐχ 'have,' Imp. ἐῖχ-ον 'I was having' (cf. λυθεῖς into λυθείς, II. 11).

h. ο, ι, υ into ω, ι, ῡ : αε, οε, αυ into η, φ, ην ; as αἶρε 'take,' Imp. ἤρε-ον (ἤρουν) 'I was taking.' The other diphthongs and long vowels commonly remain without Augment.

i. A few Verbs take both Temporal and Syllabic Augment : as ὄρα 'see,' Imp. ἐ-ώρα-ον (ἐώρων) 'I was seeing.'

k. A few take η, as well as ε, for a Syllabic Augment : as βουλ 'wish,' Imp. ἡ-βουλόμην or ἐ-βουλόμην 'I was wishing.'

12.

Reduplication.

Reduplication consists in doubling the first syllable of the stem. It is always used in the Perfect Tenses ; sometimes in the Imperfect ; and, very rarely, in the Second Aorist. It is always kept through all the moods, including the Infinitive and Participle.

a. If the stem begins with a Consonant, this consonant is repeated before the stem, with ϵ in the Perfect Tenses : as πέ-πав-μαι 'I have been checked : ' with ϵ in the Imperfect Tenses ; as δέ 'give,' δι-δω-μι 'I give' (see 42).

b. If the stem begins with a Vowel, this vowel is repeated, and the two are combined : as αγ 'lead,' Perf. (ἀ-αγ-μαι) ἤγ-μαι 'I have been led.'

12*. c. If the stem begins with an Aspirate, the Aspirate (by Dissimilation, Int. 16) passes into a Sharp : as θυ 'sacrifice,' Perf. τέ-θυ-κα 'I have sacrificed.'

d. If the stem begins with two Consonants, or with a Double Consonant, the initial Consonant is commonly dropt for the sake of euphony : as ζα 'live,' Perf. ζ-ζη-κα (not ζέ-ζη-κα) 'I have lived' ;

γνω 'know,' Perf. ἔ-γνω-κα 'I have known.' But not always : as κρα, Perf. κέ-κει-μαι ; μνα, Perf. μέ-μνη-μαι : nor commonly, when the second letter is a liquid ; as γραφ 'write,' Perf. γέ-γραφα 'I have written.'

e. If the stem begins with ρ, the ρ and ε are transposed, as ριφ 'throw,' Perf. ἔρ-ριφα (not ρέ-ριφα) 'I have thrown.'

f. Instead of the reduplication, ε is occasionally prefixed : as λαβ 'take,' Perf. εἴ-ληφα 'I have taken.'

g. Some Verbs beginning with a Vowel take a double Reduplication ; that is, they not only lengthen the initial vowel, but prefix the initial syllable : as ελα 'drive,' Perf. ἐλ-ῆ-λα-κα 'I have driven.' This is called the Attic Reduplication.

h. Just as with the Augment, the Reduplication is prefixed to inseparable compounds, as λε-λιθοβοληκα 'I have pelted with stones : ' but is inserted between the parts of separate compounds ; as ἐκ-λέ-λυκα 'I have let loose.'

13. By noting the Affixes which mark the Tenses, as we now proceed to do, we are in a condition to conjugate a Verb ; that is, to show how it passes through all its forms. We begin with Verbs in ω. But it must be understood that the following applies also to Verbs in μ, except in the three Tenses which differ as to the use of the link-vowel ; namely, the Present, Imperfect, and Second Aorist.

In going through the Tenses it is convenient to mark each Tense by the whole addition made to the stem in the First Person Singular of the Indicative Mood ; which addition contains not only the Tense Affix when there is one, but also the Affix for the Person, the link-vowel being commonly mixed up with it. And as the same Tense Affix is added to the stem in all the other Moods of the same Tense, it is only necessary for each Mood to add to the Tense Affix the Personal Affixes proper to that Mood, a shown above (6—10), and T. XXIV., &c.

14.

VERBS IN *ω*.

FORMATION OF TENSES (WEAK).

Type, παύ 'check.'

ACTIVE.

Present	Affix <i>ω</i> to the stem	: as, <i>παύ-ω</i> , I check.
Imperfect	„ <i>ον</i> , and prefix augment	<i>ἔ-παυ-ον</i> , I was checking.
Future	„ <i>σω</i>	<i>παύ-σω</i> , I will check.
Aorist	„ <i>σα</i> , and prefix augment	<i>ἔ-παυ-σα</i> , I checked.
Perfect	„ <i>κα</i> , and prefix redupl.	<i>πέ-παυ-κα</i> , I have checked.
Pluperfect	„ <i>κειν</i> , and pref. aug. and red.	<i>ἐ-πε-παύ-κειν</i> , I had checked.

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

Present	Affix <i>ομαι</i>	: as, <i>παύ-ομαι</i> , I am checked.*
Imperfect	„ <i>ομην</i> , and prefix aug.	<i>ἐ-παυ-όμην</i> , I was being checked.
Perfect	„ <i>μαι</i> , and prefix red.	<i>πέ-παυ-μαι</i> , I have been checked.
Pluperfect	„ <i>μην</i> , and pref. aug. and red.	<i>ἐ-πε-παύ-μην</i> , I had been checked.
Fut. Per.	„ <i>σομαι</i> , and prefix red.	<i>πε-παύ-σομαι</i> , I shall have been checked.

MIDDLE.

Future	Affix <i>σομαι</i>	<i>παύ-σομαι</i> , I shall check myself.
Aorist	„ <i>σάμην</i> , and prefix aug.	<i>ἐ-παυ-σάμην</i> , I checked myself.

PASSIVE.

Future	Affix <i>θησομαι</i>	<i>παυ-θήσομαι</i> , I shall be checked.
Aorist	„ <i>θην</i> , and prefix aug.	<i>ἐ-παύ-θην</i> , I was checked.

From the above it appears that there is no Tense Affix in the

* Or (Middle) 'check myself.' And so in the other Tenses common to the two Voices.

Present and Imperfect Tenses, or in the Perfect and Pluperfect of the Passive ; that σ is the Tense Affix of the Future and Aorist, Active and Middle ; κ of the Perfect and Pluperfect Active ; and θ of the Future and Aorist Passive.

15. In T. XXIV. &c., the type Verb $\pi\alpha\nu$ is conjugated in full ; that is, the Personal Affixes of each Mood of each Tense are given at length. Compare these with the Personal Affixes of the Principal and Historical Tenses as given in 3—10, and observe—

a. The Affixes are for the most part changed in the Singular and third Plural of the Active Voice, and in the second Singular of the Passive. In the other persons they are unchanged.

b. In the Perfect and Pluperfect Passive there is no link-vowel. Hence the Affixes remain unchanged.

c. In the Present, Imperfect, and Future of each Voice, the link-vowel is o before μ and ν , ϵ before σ and τ .

d. In the Aorist, Active and Middle, the link-vowel is a throughout the Moods.

e. In the Aorist Passive the link-vowel is ϵ , lengthened to η in the Indicative, Imperative, and Infinitive. This Tense takes throughout, not Passive, but Active Affixes.

f. In the Perfect Active the link-vowel is a ; in the Pluperfect ϵ , but only in the Indicative Mood.

g. The Perfect Passive has no form for the Subjunctive or Optative, but employs a compound made up (as in Latin) of the Participle, and of the Subjunctive and Optative of the copula $\epsilon\iota\mu\iota$ 'am' (see T. XLVII.) : as $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\nu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma \acute{\omega}$, $\pi\epsilon\pi\alpha\nu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\varsigma \epsilon\dot{\imath}\eta\nu$.

16.* The main changes of the Personal Affixes may be explained as follows :—

Principal: Sing. Pres. Ind. Act. 1. $\pi\alpha\nu-o-\mu$, $\pi\alpha\nu-o-\mu$ (vowel lost), $\pi\alpha\nu-o$ (μ dropt, as no Greek word can end in μ , Int. 22), $\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}-\omega$ (by compensation for the loss of the μ).

2. $\pi\alpha\nu-\epsilon-\sigma\iota$, $\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}-\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ (the σ and ι being transposed, 34, 4).

3. $\pi\alpha\nu-\epsilon-\tau\iota$, $\pi\alpha\nu-\epsilon\iota\tau$ (by transposition), $\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}-\epsilon\iota$ (τ impossible).

3 pl. $\pi\alpha\nu-o-\nu\tau\iota$, $\pi\alpha\nu-o-\nu\sigma\iota$ ($\tau\iota$ becomes $\sigma\iota$, as $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\tau\iota\alpha$ becomes $\acute{\alpha}\nu\alpha\iota\sigma\theta\eta\sigma\iota\alpha$, and our 'tion' is pronounced 'shon'), $\pi\alpha\nu-o-\sigma\iota$ (as $\delta\epsilon\lambda\phi\acute{\iota}\varsigma$, I. 23, a), $\pi\alpha\acute{\upsilon}-\omicron\nu\sigma\iota$ (by compensation, I. 23, c).

2 Sing. Pass. $\pi\alpha\nu-\epsilon-\sigma\alpha\iota$, $\pi\alpha\nu-\epsilon-\alpha\iota$ (σ elided as in $\gamma\epsilon\nu\epsilon\sigma\omicron\varsigma$, &c.,

I. 31), *παύ-η* (*ε* and *α* being contracted, and *ι* subscribed), or *παύ'-ε* (the *ι* remaining and the *α* being dropt).

Historical : Sing. Imp. Ind. Act. 1. *ἐπαυ-ο-μ*, *ἔπαυ-ον* (the *μ* being impossible and passing into *ν*, just as *τ* is either dropt or passes into *ς*, I. 23, *f*). 2. *ἐπαυ-ε-ς*, *ἔπαυ-ες*. 3. *ἐπαυ-ε-τ*, *ἔπαυ-ε* (*τ* being dropt). 3 pl. *ἐπαυ-ο-ντ*, *ἔπαυ-ον*.

2 Sing. Imp. Pass. *ἐπαυ-ε-σο*, *ἐπαυ-ε-ο*, *ἐπαύ-ου* (by cont.).

2 Sing. Aor. Pass. *ἐπαυ-σα-σο*, *ἐπαυ-σα-ο*, *ἐπαύ-σω* (by cont.).

17. As the above Affixes are common to all Verbs in *ω*, it might be expected that they would all be conjugated in the same manner. But in reality considerable differences exist, as the first letters of the Affix combine in different ways with the last letter, or Character, of the Stem; just as we saw happen with the Case-endings of Nouns (I. 10). Hence Verbs may be ranged in order, according to their characters, like Nouns. Only it will be convenient to place the Soft Vowel Stems first, as in these there is least change; so that the order will be: (1) Soft Vowel and Diphthong Stems; (2) Hard Vowel Stems; (3) Guttural Stems; (4) Labial Stems; (5) Dental Stems; (6) Liquid Stems. To each of these there must be joined the Additions, as given in 14.

For the Tenses of the Type Verbs, see T. XXXI.

18. *Soft Vowel and Diphthong Stems.*

Types : 1. *κωλυ* 'hinder;' 2. *παιδευ* 'instruct;' 3. *κλεν* 'order.'

a. The character, if a soft vowel, is generally common in the Present and Imperfect, and long in the other Tenses: as, Pres. *κωλύω*; Fut. *κωλύσω*; Perf. *κewάλλκα*, &c. For Variations, see T. XL. 1—4.

b. In some, especially diphthong, stems, a *σ* is inserted before the affix in the Perf., Plup., Aor., and Fut. of the Passive Voice: as *κελευ*, Perf. Act. *κεκέλευ-κα*, but Pass. *κεκέλευ-σμαι*, *έκεκελεύ-σμεν*, *έκελεύ-σθην*, *κελευ-σθήσομαι*. These can only be learnt by practice. Some stems take both forms: thus *ἐπαύ-σθην* is found as well as *ἐπαύ-σθην*.

19.

Hard Vowel Stems.

Types : 4. τιμα 'honour;' 5. φιλε 'love;' 6. δουλο 'enslave.'

a. Contraction takes place in all the Moods of the Pres. and Imp. Tenses of all the Voices; as here the final vowel of the stem comes in contact with the initial vowel of an affix. See T. XXVII. —XXIX., where the contracted forms must be learnt; but the following points from Int. 10, 11, should be especially remembered:—

1. Short Vowels before like Long ones pass into long : as φιλέητε into φιλήητε, δουλόω into δουλώ.

2. εε becomes ει, οε and οο become ου.

3. Of the three Vowels, ο commonly gets the upper hand; as τιμάομεν, τιμῶμεν: and of the other two, that one which comes first, as τιμάετε, τιμάτε.

b. In all the other Tenses, as in Soft Vowel stems, the final vowel is commonly lengthened; as φιλε, φιλήσω, πεφίληκα, πεφίλημαι.

c. Sometimes it remains short, and then a σ is commonly inserted before the affix, as in 18, b; as τελε 'finish,' τετέλεκα; but τετέλεσμαι, ἐτέλεσθην.

d. In the Future of stems of more than one syllable that keep the vowel short, the σ after α and ε is commonly dropt, and contraction takes place, as in Nouns (I. 31): as τελέσω, τελέω, τελώ; so τελείς, τελεί, τελούμεν, τελείτε, &c. Also ἐλα 'drive;' Fut. ἐλάσω, ἐλάω, ἐλώ, ἐλάς, ἐλά, ἐλάτον, ἐλώμεν, ἐλάτε, ἐλώσι. But the Aorist remains unchanged; as ἐτέλεσα, ἤλασα.

20.

Guttural Stems.

Types : 7. πλεκ 'plait;' 8. λεγ 'say;' 9. βρεχ 'wet.'

See Int. 4—17, for the following changes:—

a. Gutturals before σ (sharp) become κ (by assimilation), and coalesce into ξ: as λεγ 'say;' Fut. λεγσω, λεκσω, λέξω; Aor. ἐλεγσα, ἔλεξα; 2 Sing. Perf. Pass. λελεγσαι, λέλεξαι (Int. 17).

b. Gutturals before τ (sharp) become κ (by assimilation); as 3 Sing. Perf. Pass. λελεγται, λέλεκται.

c. Gutturals before μ (flat) become γ (by assimilation); as 1 Sing. Perf. Pass. πεπλεκ-μαι, πέπλεγ-μαι.

d. Gutturals before θ (aspr.) become χ (by assimilation); as Aor. Pass. ἐλεγ-θην, ἐλέχθην; 2 Plur. Perf. Pass. λελεγ-σθε, λελεγ-θε (by ecthipsis, the σ being squeezed out between the two consonants), λέλεχ-θε. So Inf. λέλεχ-θαι.

e. After Gutturals, the guttural κ of the Perfect Affix $\kappa\alpha$ passes into the weakest guttural; * namely, the rough breathing; which therefore causes the preceding guttural to become χ : as λελεγ-κα, λελεγ-ά, λέλεχα; πεπλεκ-κα, πεπλεκ-ά, πέπλεχα.

f. As νται and ντο, the Affixes for the 3 Plur. of the Perf. and Plup. Pass., cannot stand after Gutturals, as λελεγ-νται, a compound made up of the Perfect Passive Participle and the copula is used, just as in Latin: as Perf. λελεγμένοι εἰσὶ; Plup. λελεγμένοι ἦσαν.

Very rarely the Ionic forms ἀται and ἀτο (perhaps from κατα, κατο, as e) are used; which therefore aspirate the character; as τाय 'order'; 3 Plur. Perf. Pass. τετάχ-ται.

21.

Labial Stems.

Types: 10. τερπ 'delight'; 11. ἀμειβ 'change'; 12. γραφ 'write.'

Exactly the same happens with Labials as with Gutturals.

a. Labials before σ coalesce into ψ : as γραφ; Fut. γράψω; Aor. ἔγραψα; 2 Sing. Perf. Pass. γέγραψαι.

b. Labials before τ become π : as γέγραπ-ται, ἤμειπ-ται.

c. Labials before μ become μ : as γέγραμ-μαι, ἤμειμ-μαι.†

d. Labials before θ become ϕ : as Aor. Pass. ἐτέρφ-θην; 2 Plur. Perf. Pass. ἤμειβ-σθε, ἤμειβ-θε (by ecthipsis), ἤμειφ-θε. So Inf. ἤμειφ-θαι.

e. After Labials the $\kappa\alpha$ becomes $\acute{\alpha}$, and therefore the Labial becomes ϕ : as τετερπ-κα, τετερπ-ά, τέτερφα (not found).

* So in Early English the letter 'h' was a strong guttural, having the force of 'ch.'

† Notice that here there is a slight difference. The Liquid μ is a flat labial; and gutturals become γ by assimilation with the flat, while Labials become μ by assimilation with the labial.

f. Compounds are commonly used for the 3 Plur. Perf. and Plup. Pass. : as γεγραμμένοι εἰσί, γεγραμμένοι ἦσαν : very rarely the Ionic forms, as γεγράφαται.

22.

Dental Stems.

Types : 13. ἀνυτ 'perform ;' 14. ἐπειδ 'press ;' 15. κλωθ 'spin.'

a. Dentals before σ are dropt : as ἀνυτ ; Fut. ἀντ-σω, ἀνῶ-σω ; 2 Sing. Perf. Pass. ἤνυτ-σαι, ἤνῳ-σαι.

b. Dentals before τ become σ by dissimilation : as Perf. Pass. ἤνυτ-ται, ἤνυσ-ται ; ἡρεῖδ-ται, ἡρεῖσ-ται.

c. Dentals before μ become σ : as ἤνυτ-μαι, ἤνυσ-μαι ; ἡρεῖδ-μαι, ἡρεῖσ-μαι.

d. Dentals before θ become σ by dissimilation : as ἤνυτ-θην, ἡνύσ-θην ; ἡρεῖδ-θην, ἡρεῖσ-θην.

e. Dentals before κ are dropt : as ἤνυτ-κα, ἡνῶ-κα ; ἡρεῖδ-κα, ἡρεῖ-κα.

f. Compounds are used, as above, for the 3 Plur. Perf. and Plup. Pass. : as ἡνυσμένοι εἰσί, ἡνυσμένοι ἦσαν.

23.

Liquid Stems.

As few, if any, Liquid Stems are conjugated exactly according to the forms already explained, no Types or Rules are given for Liquid Stems at present. But see 29.

24.

Causes of Variation.

We have now gone through Verbs in order by their Characters, and know how to deal with most of their Tenses. And so far there has been little difficulty, as the forms obey the laws for the combination of letters, just as in Nouns (Int. 14—17). But there now remain three points to be noted, which cause a great deal of variation. These are : Firstly, that certain Tenses may be formed in two ways, as noticed in 1 ; secondly, that the Stem is often changed in various ways in the Present and Imperfect Tenses ; and, thirdly, that many Verbs have more than one Stem, some Tenses being formed from one Stem, and some from another.

25.

Double Formation of Tenses.

Tenses may be formed in two ways.

They may be formed, firstly, by the addition of a Consonant after the Stem beside the Personal Affix, as the σ and κ in $\piαύ-σ-μεν$ and $πεπαύ-κ-αμεν$; and such Tenses are said to be Weak.

Or they may be formed, secondly, without the addition of a Consonant, the Vowel of the Stem remaining the same, or not; as $φυγ$ 'flee'; $ἐ-φύγ-ομεν$ 'we fled'; $πε-φείγ-ομεν$ 'we have fled'; and such Tenses are said to be Strong.

The Tenses which may have this double formation are the Perfect and Pluperfect in the Active Voice, and the Aorist in all three Voices; so that there may be two Perfects and Pluperfects, and two Aorists. Of these the Weak forms, as given above, are much the more common; so that these bear the simple names of the Tenses. When there are Strong forms also, these are usually called Second; as Second Perfect, Second Pluperfect, Second Aorist. There is also a Second Future in the Passive Voice, which is partly Weak (σ) and partly Strong (no θ); but which for convenience may be classed with the Strong.

As Stems ending in Vowels have only the Weak Tenses, we could not show the Strong Tenses under $\piαν$ 'check.' Nor can we show them quite correctly under any single Type, as perhaps no Verb in Greek has all the Strong forms in actual use. It must be understood, therefore, in going through the following Type, that all the forms given are not found, but that such would be the forms if they were found.

26.

FORMATION OF STRONG TENSES.

The additions after the Stem are merely Personal Affixes.

Type, $\tauύπ$ 'strike.'

ACTIVE.

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 2 Aorist | Affix $ον$, and prefix augment: as, $ἐ-τύπ-ον$, I struck. |
| 2 Perfect | ,, $α$, and prefix redupl. $τέ-τύπ-α$, I have struck. |
| 2 Pluperf. | ,, $ειν$, and pref. aug. and red. $ἐ-τε-τύπ-ειν$, I had struck. |

MIDDLE.

Aorist Affix *ομην*, and prefix aug. : as *ἐ-τύπ-όμην*, I struck myself.

PASSIVE.

2 Aorist	Affix <i>ην</i> , and prefix augment	<i>ἐ-τύπ-ην</i> , I was struck.
2 Future	„ <i>ήσομαι</i>	<i>τύπ-ήσομαι</i> , I shall be struck.

The Stem Vowel is sometimes changed : as,

τρέπ 'turn ;' *ἐ-τρέπ-ον*, *ἐ-τρέπ-όμην*, *ἐ-πρέπ-ην*, *τρέπ-ήσομαι*.

In the Perfect it is commonly changed : as

φύγ 'flee ;' *πέ-φευγ-α*, *έπε-φεύγ-ειν*.

For the Persons, see T. XXX.

The Strong forms are older and rarer than the Weak forms, and belong almost exclusively to Root Stems : that is, to Simple Stems, almost always of one syllable, which cannot be traced any further back. The Second Aorist is the commonest of them : but few stems have a Second Aorist in all three Voices. Nor does a Stem often have both forms, Weak and Strong. When it does, there is commonly a difference in the meaning ; the Weak form (Aorist or Perfect) being transitive, the Strong intransitive.

27.

Change in Present Stems.

The second point to be noted as a cause of variation is that the Stem is frequently changed in the Present and Imperfect Tenses ; which Stem thus changed is called the Present Stem. And herein lies the great difficulty of Greek Verbs, as the Stem is altered in many different ways : so that in accordance with this alteration Verbs in *ω* are divided into the Seven following Classes :—

I. Verbs with Stem unchanged in the Present : as, *παύ* 'check,' Pres. *παύ-ω* 'I check.'

II. Verbs with Stem-vowel lengthened in the Present : as, *λείπ* 'leave,' Pres. *λείπ-ω* 'I leave.'

III. Verbs with *τ* added to the Stem in the Present : as, *τυπ* 'strike,' Pres. *τύπ-τ-ω* 'I strike.'

IV. Verbs with *ι* added to the Stem in the Present. This is the most variant of all Classes, because the *ι* never remains

unchanged, as in the Latin *fac-i-o* from *fac* 'make,' but is always modified by combination with the previous consonant. Hence this Class must be subdivided thus :—

1. The *ι*, with a Guttural, commonly becomes *σσ* (later *ττ*) : as, *φυλακ* 'guard,' Pres. *φυλακ-ι-ω*, *φυλάσσω* 'I guard.'

2. The *ι*, with a Dental, commonly becomes *ζ* : as, *φραδ*, 'say,' Pres. *φραδ-ι-ω*, *φράζω* 'I say.'

3. The *ι*, with *λ*, becomes *λλ* : as, *βαλ* 'throw,' Pres. *βαλ-ι-ω*, *βάλλω* 'I throw.'

4. The *ι*, with *ν* or *ρ*, is transposed : as, *φαν* 'show,' Pres. *φαν-ι-ω* *φαίνω* 'I show.'

V. Verbs with Stem increased in the Present by Reduplication with *ι* (12) : as, *τρα* 'bore,' Pres. *τι-τρά-ω* 'I bore.'

VI. Verbs with *ν* alone, or *ν* and a vowel, added to the Stem in the Present : as, *τεμ* 'cut,' Pres. *τέμ-ν-ω* 'I cut ;' *ἄμαρτ* 'err,' Pres. *ἄμαρτ-άν-ω* 'I err.'

VII. Verbs with *σκ* added to the Stem in the Present, both without and with Reduplication : as, *ἄρε* 'please,' Pres. *ἄρέ-σκ-ω* 'I please ;' *γνώ* 'know,' Pres. *γι-γνώ-σκ-ω* 'I know.'

28.

More Stems than One.

The third point to be noted as a cause of Variation is that many Verbs have more Stems than one, some tenses being formed from one stem and some from another. Hence to the above Seven Classes we may add the Two following :—

VIII. Verbs which have a short Stem, and the same Stem enlarged by *ε* : as, *δοκ* and *δοκε* 'seem,' Pres. *δοκέ-ω*, *δοκῶ*, 'I seem,' Fut. *δοκήσω* 'I will seem,' from *δοκε* ; and Fut. *δόξω* from *δοκ*.

IX. Verbs which have quite different Stems : as, *φερ* and *ο*. 'bear,' Pres. *φέρ-ω* 'I bear,' Fut. *οἰ-σω* 'I will bear.'

29.

Liquid Stems.

We are now in a position to go through Liquid Stems (23).

Types : 1. *ἀγγελ* 'report ;' 2. *νεμ* 'deal ;' 3. *φαν* 'show ;' 4. *ἀρ* 'lift.' See T. XXXIV. 8, &c.

a. Liquid Stems are commonly changed in the Present by the addition of *ι*: as, ἀγγελ, Pres. ἀγγελ-ι-ω, ἀγγέλλω (Cl. IV. 3), 'I report;' φαν, Pres. φαν-ι-ω, φαίνω (Cl. IV. 4), 'I show.' So ἀρ, Pres. ἀρῶ 'I lift.' The Stem νεμ remains unchanged, as νέμ-ω 'I deal:' but it belongs to Class VIII., there being also a Stem νεμε; as Perf. νε-νέμη-κα 'I have dealt.'

b. Liquids before *σ*.

Just as in Nouns, Liquids do not agree well with the Sibilant, though they are not simply dropt like Dentals. Occasionally, indeed, they come together in Nouns; as in ἄλ-ς 'salt,' dat. plur. ῥήτορ-σι (T. V. 11, 17). And so they do in the perf. pass. of Verbs: as, ἀγγελ, 2 sing. perf. pass. ἤγγελ-σαι; so πέ-φαν-σαι, ἤρ-σαι. And twice in the future: as κελ 'shove,' Fut. κέλ-σω 'I will shove;' κυρ 'meet,' Fut. κύρ-σω. But

In the Future, as a rule, the Liquid and Sibilant refuse to come together, inserting *ε* as a link-vowel between them: as ἀγγελ, Fut. ἀγγελ-ε-σω. Then, as usual (Int. 17, *g*), the *σ* is elided and contraction takes place; as ἀγγελ-ε-ω, ἀγγελῶ. Hence all the persons are contracted, as in Stem φιλέ: as, ἀγγελεῖς, ἀγγελεῖ, ἀγγελοῦμεν, ἀγγελεῖτε, ἀγγελοῖσι, inf. ἀγγελεῖν, part. ἀγγελῶν. So Fut. νεμῶ, φᾶνῶ, ᾄρῶ.

In the Aorist, the process is the same as is common in Nouns. The Liquid ejects the Sibilant, and the Stem vowel is lengthened by compensation: as, Aor. ἤγγελ-σα, ἤγγελ-α, ἤγγειλα (cf. δαίμων-ς, δαίμων, δαίμων, Int. 23, *c*). So Aor. ἔνειμα, ἔφηνα, ἦρα. But after a vowel or *ρ*, as usual (Int. 19), ᾱ becomes ᾱ̄: as, μιᾶν 'pollute,' Aor. ἐμίᾱνα 'I polluted.'

c. Before *κ*

λ and ρ are retained; as Perf. ἤγγελ-κα, ἦρ-κα: but ν is either dropt; as κριν 'sift,' Perf. κέκρι-κα: or it becomes the nasal γ; as φαν, Perf. πέφαγ-κα.

d. Before *μ*

λ and ρ are retained; as Perf. Pass. ἤγγελ-μαι, ἦρ-μαι. But ν is dropt, if it is dropt before κ, as κρῖν, κέκρι-κα, κέκρι-μαι: or it passes into σ, as φαν, πέφασ-μαι: or it is assimilated, as ὀξυν 'sharpen,' ὀξυμ-μαι.

e. Before τ and θ

ν is dropt, if it is dropt before μ , as *κέκρι-μαι, κέκρι-σαι, κέκρι-ται*. Aor. Pass. *έκρι-θην*. But in all other cases it is retained : as *ήγγελ-ται, ήγγέλ-θην; πέφαν-ται, έφάν-θην; ήρ-ται, ήρ-θην*.

f. Compounds are used, as in other Consonant Stems, for the 3 Plur. Perf. and Plup. Pass.: as, *ήγγελ-μένοι είσί, πεφασ-μένοι ήσαν, &c.*

g. Liquids by their nature are easily movable (Int. 15). Hence tenses are often formed from Stems with the Liquid transposed : as *βαλ* 'throw,' Pres. *βάλω* (Cl. IV. 3), Fut. *βαλώ* (*b*) : but Perf. &c., *βέ-βλη-κα, βέ-βλη-μαι, έ-βλή-θην, βλη-θήσομαι*, from *βλα* (like *τιμα*, T. XXXI. 4), the λ being placed before the *a*.

h. Liquid Stems of one syllable, and having ϵ in the Stem, change this ϵ in the Weak Perfect (when there is one) into *a* : as, *στελ* 'send,' Perf. *έσταλκα, έσταλμαι; τεν* 'stretch,' Perf. *τέτᾱκα* (the ν being dropt, as in *κριν*), *τέτᾱμαι, έτᾱθην*.

30. We are now able to conjugate most Greek Verbs, if the Stem be given. Of course if there are more than one, all should be given.

The Present Stem must be given when it differs from the Stem of the Verb, as no absolute rule for the change can be laid down. But it is only the Present and Imperfect Tenses that depend upon it, except in Class II., where the Weak Tenses are also affected by it. The Strong Tenses have never anything to do with it, being always formed direct from the original Stem.

In the next Sections Types are given of each Class, ranged according to their Characters in the same order as before : and any Variations from the Type are marked. But the following points, which are common to all Verbs, should first be noted :—

a. The Future Middle sometimes has a Passive meaning. It also frequently has an Active meaning, especially in Verbs denoting a bodily activity ; as *hearing, seeing, walking, &c.*

b. As no rule can be given for the occasional change of Vowel in the Second Aorist, Verbs having such Aorists are noted in the Types.

31. CLASS I., OR UNCHANGED STEMS.

Types : 1—15, as given in Sections 18—22, and T. XXXI. This Class contains all (but a very few) Vowel Stems, and a good many Mute Stems.

a. Most Soft Vowel Stems lengthen the Character throughout the Tenses ; as *κωλύ*, *κωλύσω*, &c. (18). For Exceptions, see Variants (T. XL. 1—4).

b. The Hard Vowel Stems which do not lengthen the Characters are *γελα* 'laugh,' *θλα* 'squeeze,' *κλα* 'break,' *σπα* 'draw,' *χαλα* 'loosen :'
αἰδε (middle) 'dread,' *αἰνε* 'praise' (but Perf. *ἤνημαι*), *ἄκε* (middle) 'heal,' *ἄλε* 'grind,' *ἄρκε* 'satisfy,' *ἔμε* 'vomit,' *ζε* 'boil,' *ξε* 'scrape,' *τελε* 'finish :'
ἄρο 'plough.'

c. Very few Stems of this Class have Strong Tenses. We find *ἀκήκοα*, the doubly reduplicated 2 Perfect of *ἀκου* 'hear' (the *υ* being dropt before the Hard Vowel as in *βου*, Int. 27) : and a few 2 Aorists Passive ; as *πλεκ* 'plait,' 2 Aor. *ἐπλάκην*.

d. A few Verbs of this Class, having *ε* for the Stem-vowel, change this Vowel in the Weak Perfect: see Variants (T. XL. 5—10) and compare Liquids (29 *h*).

32. CLASS II., OR LENGTHENED STEMS.

Types : 1. *τᾶκ* 'melt ;' 2. *φῦγ* 'flee ;' 3. *τῦχ* 'make ;' 4. *λίπ* 'leave ;' 5. *τρίβ* 'rub ;' 6. *ἀλῖφ* 'anoint ;' 7. *πιθ* 'persuade.'

This Class contains a good many Mute Stems, especially Gutturals and Labials (T. XXXII.) ; also the Six Vowel Stems which are not in Class I., for which see Variants (T. XL.).

a. In this Class, and in this Class only, the Weak Tenses are commonly formed, not from the Verbal, but from the Present Stem ; as *λιπ*, Pres. *λείπ-ω*, Fut. *λείψω*, &c. : but not always ; as *τῦχ*, Perf. Pass. *τέτυγμαι*, Aor. *ἐτύχθην*.

b. Some Verbs insert an *ε* after the *σ* of the Future Middle, which is contracted with the link-vowel ; as *φῦγ* 'flee,' Fut. *φευξούμαι*. This is commonly called the Doric Future.

33. CLASS III., OR τ STEMS.

Types : 1. *τύπ* 'strike;' 2. *βλάβ* 'hurt;' 3. *βᾶφ* 'dip.'

This Class consists of Labial Stems only, except perhaps *τεκ* 'produce.'

The Labial before the τ always becomes π (sharp) by assimilation; as *βλαβ* Pres. *βλάπ-τω* (T. XXXIII.).

34. CLASS IV., OR ι STEMS.

These Stems take ι after the Characters, which are modified in various ways, 25 (T. XXXIV.).

IV. 1 (σσ or ττ).

Types : 1. *φυλακ* 'guard;' 2. *ταγ* 'arrange;' 3. *ταραχ* 'confuse.'

This division consists chiefly of Guttural Stems, the guttural with ι becoming σσ (in new Attic ττ); as *φυλακ-ιω*, *φυλάσσω*. Cf. *ήκ-ιων*, *ήσσω*; and *έλαχ-ιων*, *έλάσσω* (T. XV. note). But it contains also a few Dental Stems; as *πλατ* 'shape;' Pres. *πλατ-ιω*, *πλάσσω*: see Variants. So we say 'sh' for both 'ci' and 'ti': as 'pugnashous' for 'pugnacious,' and 'nashon' for 'nation.'

IV. 2 (ζ).

Types : 4. *ὀνοματ* 'name;' 5. *φραδ* 'tell;' 6. *βιβαδ* 'make to go;' 7. *κομιδ* 'convey.'

This division consists chiefly of Dental Stems, the Dental with ι becoming ζ; as *ὀνοματ-ιω*, *ὀνομάζω*. But it contains also a few stems ending in γ, especially those denoting sound; as *κραγ* 'cry;' Pres. *κραγ-ιω*, *κράζω*.

a. Stems in αδ and ιδ, not being monosyllables, belong almost always to this division, and have moreover a peculiar formation in the Future.

Stems in αδ not only drop the δ before the σω, but commonly drop the σ also; and then contraction takes place: as *βιβαδ*;

Fut. βιβαδ-σω, βιβα-ω, βιβῶ, βιβᾶς, βιβῆ, βιβῶμεν, βιβᾶτε, βιβῶσι.

b. Stems in ιδ also drop the δ and σ. But as the ι and ω cannot be contracted, and yet it is necessary to show some sign of the loss of the δ and σ, an ε is inserted by way of compensation, and then contraction takes place: as κομιδ; Fut. κομιδ-σω, κομι-ω, κομι-ε-ω, κομιῶ, κομείς, κομεί, κομιούμεν, κομείτε, κομιούσι. This is commonly called the Attic Future.

There is no elision of σ in the Aorist; as ἐβίβα-σα, ἐκόμι-σα.

IV. 3 (λλ).

Types: 8. ἀγγελ 'report;'; 9. βαλ 'throw;'; 10. στελ 'send.'

This division consists of Liquid Stems in λ, the λ with ι becoming λλ; as ἀγγελ, ἀγγελ-ιω, ἀγγέλλω (29). Cf. μαλ-ιον, μάλλον (T. XVIII). For βαλ and στελ, see 29, *g* and *h*.

IV. 4 (Transposed).

Types: 11. φαν 'show;'; 12. κριν 'sift;'; 13. τεν 'stretch;'; 14. ὀξυν 'sharpen;'; 15. ἀρ 'lift;'; 16. φθερ 'destroy.'

This division consists of Liquid Stems ending in ν and ρ, the ι being transposed from after to before the Liquid: as φαν; Pres. φαν-ιω, φαίνω (29).

35. CLASS V., OR REDUPLICATED STEMS.

For Types, or rather Instances, see T. XXXV.*

a. There are hardly any Verbs in ω of this Class. The only ones in common use are γεν (see 38, *b*), and a few which also take σκ (see 37, *b*).

b. Verbs in μι commonly increase their Vowel Stems by reduplication: as δο 'give;'; Pres. δι-δο-μεν 'we give' (see 42). But some of these stems also adopt the ω formation. The Present

* As this and the following Classes are not so large as the first Four, the Verbs henceforward given among the Types are not so much Types of the Class, as the most familiar instances in each Class.

$\delta\iota\delta\acute{o}\omega$ is hardly perhaps found in Attic; but the ω forms for the Imperfect, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\nu$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$, $\epsilon\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$, are the usual ones, and the Imperative $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\omicron\upsilon$ may also be a contraction from $\delta\iota\delta\omicron-\epsilon$.

36.

CLASS VI., OR ν STEMS.

See T. XXXVII.

a. In many Verbs in which the Present is formed by adding ν or $\alpha\nu$, the other Tenses are not formed from the original Stem direct, but from this Stem lengthened as if it belonged to Class II. Thus $\delta\alpha\kappa$ 'bite' makes Pres. $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa-\nu\omega$, but Fut. $\delta\acute{\eta}\xi\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ from $\delta\alpha\kappa$ lengthened into $\delta\eta\kappa$ (like $\tau\alpha\kappa-\tau\eta\kappa$, 32, 1).

b. The Verbs which take $\alpha\nu$ in the Present also lengthen the first syllable by a Consonant: as $\lambda\alpha\beta$; Pres. $\lambda\alpha-\mu-\beta-\acute{\alpha}\nu-\omega$ 'I take.'

c. Verbs in μ commonly increase their Consonant Stems by adding $\nu\nu$: as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa$ 'show;'; Pres. $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\nu-\mu$ 'I show' (42, c). But some of these Stems, especially in later Attic, adopt also the ω formation: as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\nu-\omega$ 'I show.' And they always adopt it in the Subjunctive and Optative: as $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\nu-\acute{\omega}$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa-\nu\nu-\omicron\iota\mu\iota$.

37.

CLASS VII., OR $\sigma\kappa$ STEMS.

See T. XXXVII.

a. The $\sigma\kappa$ is added direct to Vowel Stems: as $\delta\acute{\rho}\epsilon$ 'please;'; Pres. $\delta\acute{\rho}\epsilon-\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'I please.'

b. Vowel Stems often take Reduplication also; that is, they prefix the initial Consonant and the letter ϵ : as $\gamma\acute{\nu}\omega$ 'know;'; Pres. $\gamma\epsilon-\gamma\acute{\nu}\acute{\omega}-\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'I know' (35).

c. In Consonant Stems, the Consonant may be dropt: as $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\alpha\chi$ 'teach;'; Pres. $\delta\acute{\iota}\delta\acute{\alpha}-\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'I teach.'

d. If the Stem end in a Liquid, the Liquid may be transposed and the Stem Vowel lengthened: as $\theta\acute{\alpha}\nu$ 'die;'; Pres. $\theta\acute{\nu}\eta-\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'I die.'

e. Or the $\sigma\kappa$ may be joined to the Stem by the link-vowel ϵ : as $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho$ 'find;'; Pres. $\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\rho-\acute{\epsilon}-\sigma\kappa\omega$ 'I find.'

f. As these Verbs often denote that the action begins, they are commonly called Inceptive Verbs.

38.

CLASS VIII., OR ϵ STEMS.

See T. XXXVIII.

a. These Verbs have a short Stem, and the same Stem lengthened by ϵ . The Lengthened Stem always belongs to Class I., being conjugated like $\phi\iota\lambda\epsilon$ or $\tau\epsilon\lambda\epsilon$ (T. XXXI. 5). The Short Stems may belong to any one of the above Classes; but most belong to Class I., as 1—16. Several belong to Class VI. (ν), as 19—24; and some few to Class VII. ($\sigma\kappa$), as 25—27.

b. The Stem $\gamma\epsilon\nu$ (18) is one of the few that form the Present by Reduplication (35); as $\gamma\iota-\gamma\epsilon\nu-\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, (by syncope) $\gamma\acute{\iota}\gamma\nu\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$. As it has two Aorists, the Weak is Transitive, the Strong Intransitive, according to 26. Thus $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}\mu\eta\nu$, which is quite regular from the liquid stem $\gamma\epsilon\nu$, means 'I brought into being;' $\epsilon\gamma\epsilon\nu\acute{\omicron}\mu\eta\nu$, 'I came into being.'

c. In some few Verbs the ϵ is added to the Present Stem: as $\tau\upsilon\pi$ 'strike,' Pres. Stem $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau$; then $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\epsilon$, Fut. $\tau\upsilon\pi\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\omega$ (28—30).

39.

CLASS IX., OR MIXED STEMS.

See T. XXXIX.

These Verbs have different Stems.

This Class contains Defective Verbs. That is to say, one Stem does not supply all the Tenses necessary to denote a given action, so that some Tenses must be sought from another Stem. Thus from $\alpha\iota\rho\epsilon$ 'take' we have all the Tenses except the Aorist: this is formed from another Stem, $\epsilon\lambda$; as $\epsilon-\epsilon\lambda-\omicron\nu$, $\epsilon\acute{\iota}\lambda\omicron\nu$ 'I took.'

Most of the Tenses are formed quite regularly. Thus $\epsilon\lambda\acute{\eta}\lambda\upsilon\theta\alpha$ (2) and $\delta\pi\omega\pi\alpha$ (3) take the Double Reduplication (12, g): $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (4) is like $\lambda\upsilon\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ (II. 11); as $\pi\epsilon\nu\theta-\omicron\sigma\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\nu\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\epsilon\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$, $\pi\acute{\epsilon}\iota\sigma\omicron\mu\alpha\iota$ (by compensation): $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\chi\omega$ (5) is from $\theta\rho\epsilon\chi$ by dissimilation: in $\pi\alpha\sigma\chi\omega$ (4) the θ is dropt before $\sigma\kappa$ (37, c), and the κ passes into χ to make up for the loss of the Aspirate θ (cf. $\theta\acute{\alpha}\sigma\sigma\omega\nu$, T. XV. c).

40*.

VARIANTS.

Under this head are given (T. XL.) a few Verbs which present some slight Variations from the regular Types. These Variations

can generally be accounted for ; but it may be easier for the pupil simply to learn them by heart. They are ranged according to their Class ; and in each Class, as usual, according to their Character.

a. Class I. 1—4. Here the Variation is simply one of quantity ; see 18, a.

5—10. Here it is chiefly the change of the Stem Vowel ; see 31, d.

b. Class II. These six Stems are almost the only Vowel Stems which do not belong to Class I. They lengthen the Stem Vowel in the Present, like *τύχ* Pres. *τεύχω* ; and then throw out the *υ* before the vowel, like *βου* 'ox,' G. *βο-ός* : as *πλυ* 'sail,' Pres. *πλευ-ω*, *πλέω*. Three of them, viz. *πλυ*, *πνυ* 'flow,' and *νυ* 'swim,' prefer the Doric Future (32, b) : as *πλευσοῦμαι*, &c. ; and *χυ* 'pour' is still more irregular.

Also they do not contract *εω*, *εο*, *εη* : as *πλέω*, *πλείς*, *πλεί*, *πλεο-μεν*, *πλείτε*, *πλέουσι*, *ἔπλεον*, *πλεῖς*.

c. Class IV. 1, 2. The only irregularity here is that some Present Stems in *σσ* or *ττ* result from the combination of *ι* with a Dental instead of a Guttural ; as *πλατ* 'shape,' Pres. *πλατ-ι-ω*, *πλάσσω* : and some Present Stems in *ζ* result from the combination of *ι* with a Guttural instead of a Dental ; as *κραγ* 'cry,' Pres. *κράζω*. These last are chiefly those which denote sound ; as *κραγ* 'cry,' *οἰμωγ* 'wail.'

Sometimes there seem to be two Stems ; as both forms are found, not only in the Present, but in other Tenses. Thus we have *ἀρμόζω* 'I fit,' *ἀρμόσω*, *ἤρμοκα*, *ἤρμωσμαι*, from *ἀρμοδ* 'fit :' and also in later Attic *ἀρμόττω*, and Aor. *ἀρμόχθην*, as from *ἀρμογ*. So we have *ἀρπάζω*, *ἀρπάσσομαι*, *ἤρπακα*, *ἤρπασμαι*, from *ἀρπαδ* 'snatch :' and in later Attic *ἤρπαγμα*, *ἤρπάγην*, as from *ἤρπαγ*. Which form indeed agrees with the Nouns *ἀρπαγή*, &c. : but *ἀρπαδ* is warranted by the Latin 'rapido.'

d. Class IV. 4. All the transposed Present Stems are from Stems in *υ* or *ρ* : except *ὀφείλω* 'I owe,' which is from *ὀφελ* 'owe.' This is probably to distinguish it from *ὀφέλλω* 'I increase,' which comes from *ὀφελ* 'increase,' according to Rule (34, Class IV. 3). The formations from this Stem are very variable.

e. Perhaps to Class IV. may be referred the Verbs *καίω* and

καίω: as *καυ* 'burn,' Pres. *καυ-ι-ω*, *καίω* 'I burn,' the *υ* being dropt, as in *γραυ* and *βασίλευ*. But originally and properly *καυ* belonged to Class I.—hence Pres. *κλαυ-ω*, *κλάω*, the *υ* being dropt, as above.

f. Class VII. Note that all the forms of *δλ* are Passive in signification; as *ἀλίσκομαι* 'I am taken,' *ἀλώσομαι* 'I shall be taken,' *ἐῶλυν* 'I was taken.'

g. Class IX. Notice especially the two irregular First Aorists, *εἶπα* and *ἤνεγκα*. See also *ἔχρα* (16), and the three of Verbs in *μι*, *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, and *ἦκα* (45, *c*).

h. The Stem *σεχ* (32) may become either *έχ* (42, *b*), or *σχε* (Int. 15). From *έχ* we have Pres. *έχω*, the aspirate being lost by dissimilation from the *χ*. From *σεχ* we have 2 Aor. *έσεχον*, *έσχον* (by Syncope).

41.

VERBS IN *μι*.

These Verbs differ from Verbs in *ω* only in the Present and Imperfect Tenses of all Voices; in the Second Aorist Active and Middle; and occasionally in the Perfect and Pluperfect Active.

The difference is, that in these Tenses the Personal Affixes are added to the Stems of Verbs in *μι* without a link-vowel; as *φα* 'say,' Pres. *φα-μέν* 'we say:' while Verbs in *ω* take the link-vowel; as *παυ* 'check,' Pres. *παύ-ο-μεν* 'we check.'

Verbs in *μι*, however, take the link-vowel in the Subjunctive; as *φῶμεν* contracted from *φά-ω-μεν*, just like *τιμῶμεν* from *τιμά-ω-μεν*.

42. Types: 1. *στα* 'stand;' 2. *θε* 'set;'; 3. *δο* 'give;'; 4. *δεικ* 'show.' T. XLI., &c.

Of these the first three are types of Vowel Stems; the fourth of Consonant Stems.

a. A few Verbs in *μι* belong to Class I.; that is, they do not change the Stem in the Present; as *φα* 'say;'; Pres. *φα-μεν* 'we say;'; *ές* 'be,' Pres. *ές-μέν* 'we are.'

b. Vowel Stems commonly belong to Class V.; that is, they are lengthened in the Present (and Imperfect) by Reduplication with *ι* (35); as *δο* 'give,' Pres. *δί-δο-μεν* 'we give;'; *θε* 'set,' Pres. *τί-θε-μεν* 'we set' (by diss. from *θι-θε-μεν*); *στα* stand, Pres. *ῖ-στα-μεν*

'we place' (from *σι-στα-μεν*, the *σ* passing into the aspirate, as is common at the beginning of a word; cf. *ῥς*, *σός*, *sus*, 'sow'; *ῥξ*, *sex*, 'six'; *ῥπτά*, *septem*, 'seven').

c. Consonant Stems commonly belong to Class VI.; that is, they are lengthened by the addition of *νν*; as *δεικ* 'show,' Pres. *δείκνυ-μεν* 'we show.'

43. The Stem Vowel is lengthened in the Singular of the Indicative Active: as *θε*, Pres. *τίθη-μι*, *τίθη-ς*, *τίθη-σι*, Imp. *ἐτίθη-ν*, 2 Aor. *ἔθην*; but Plur. *τίθε-μεν*, *ἐτίθε-μεν*, *ἔθε-μεν*. So *δίδω-μι*, *ἐδίδω-ν*, *ἔδω-ν*; but Plur. *δίδο-μεν*, *ἐδίδο-μεν*, *ἔδο-μεν*. So *δείκνυ-μι*, &c.; but Pl. *δείκνυ-μεν*. In *a* Verbs, however, the *a* is lengthened through all the forms of the Second Aorist: as Pres. *ἵστη-μι*; Pl. *ἵστα-μεν*; Imp. *ἵστη-ν*, Pl. *ἵστα-μεν*; but 2 Aor. *ἔστη-ν*, *ἔστη-ς*, *ἔστη-τον*, *ἔστη-μεν*, *ἔστη-σαν*, Imper. *στή-θι*, Inf. *στή-ναι*.

44. In the Singular of the Imperfect Active forms of the *ω* formation are sometimes preferred. Thus, instead of *ἐτίθης*, *ἐτίθη*, we commonly find *ἐτίθεις*, *ἐτίθει*, contracted from *ἐτίθε-ες*, *ἐτίθε-ε*; like *ἐφίλεις*, *ἐφίλει*, from *ἐφίλε-ες*, *ἐφίλε-ε*. And so for *ἐδίδως*, *ἐδίδω*, we find *ἐδίδουν*, *ἐδίδους*, *ἐδίδου*, from *ἐδίδο-ον*, &c., like *ἐδοῦλουν*, &c. (XXIX.).

45. The other Tenses are formed like Verbs in *ω*: see T. XLII.

a. If there is a complete First and Second Aorist, the First is Transitive, the Second Intransitive: as *ἵστησα* 'I placed,' *ἕστην* 'I stood.' So *ἔδυσα* 'I made to sink,' *ἔδυν* 'I sank'; *ἔβησα* 'I made to go,' *ἔβην* 'I went' (cf. *ἐγενάμην* and *ἐγενόμην*, 38, b).

b. The First Aorist Middle of *στα* is also transitive, but is hardly used except in composition. Thus *παρεστησάμην* means, 'I made to stand by myself,' 'I reduced.'

c. Three Verbs, *θε*, *δο*, and *έ* 'send,' have First Aorists in *κα*; as *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, *ἔκα*, or, compounded with *ἀπό*, *ἀφῆκα* 'I sent away.' But these are only used in the Singular of the Indicative. On the other hand the Second Aorists are not used in this Singular; so that the complete Aorist is *ἔθηκα*, *ἔθηκας*, *ἔθηκε*, *ἔθετον*, *ἐθέτην*, *ἔθεμεν*, *ἔθετε*, *ἔθεσαν*; Moods, *ἔθηκα*, *θές*, *θείην*, *θῶ*, *θείναι*, *θείς*. And in the Middle *ἐθέμην*, &c., not *ἐθηκάμην*. So *ἔδωκα*, but *ἔδοτον*, &c., *ἐδόμην*; *ἀφῆκα*, but *ἀφείτον*, &c., *ἀφείμην*.

With these three Aorists compare *ἤνεγκα*, *εἵπα*, and *ἔχεα* (XL. 9).

d. As the Consonant Stems cannot take the Affixes in the 2nd Aorist without a Link-vowel, they follow in the 2nd Aorist, if ever they have one, the ω formation: as $\omega\lambda$ 'destroy,' 2nd Aor. Mid. $\omega\lambda$ - δ - $\mu\eta\nu$ 'I perished.'

46. The Weak Perfect always follows the ω formation; as $\xi\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha$ (from $\sigma\epsilon$ - $\sigma\tau\eta$ - $\kappa\alpha$, 42, b), $\epsilon\sigma\tau\eta\kappa\alpha\mu\epsilon\nu$, &c. But a few Verbs have in the Dual and Plural remains of a Strong Perfect, which follows the $\mu\iota$ formation; that is, of one in which the Affixes are joined on to the stem without a Link-vowel. Thus from $\sigma\tau\alpha$ we have the forms ϵ - $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\tau\omicron\nu$, ξ - $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\mu\epsilon\nu$, ξ - $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\tau\epsilon$, ξ - $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\sigma\iota$; and in the Pluperfect ϵ - $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\tau\eta\nu$, ξ - $\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\sigma\alpha\nu$. So Imp. $\xi\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\theta\iota$, &c., Opt. $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha$ - ι - $\eta\nu$, Inf. $\epsilon\sigma\tau\alpha$ - $\nu\alpha\iota$: and in the Participle the strange form $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\sigma\alpha$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\varsigma$, G. $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\sigma\eta\varsigma$, $\epsilon\sigma\tau\acute{\omega}\tau\omicron\varsigma$. See 59.

47. As there is no Link-vowel, the Personal Affixes of Verbs in $\mu\iota$ are much less changed than those of Verbs in ω . See 16* for the latter, and 3—10 for the original Affixes.

a. Principal Tenses: Pres. Ind. Act.

Sing. 1, $\mu\iota$. Dual $\tau\omicron\nu$; Plural, 1. $\mu\epsilon\nu$; 2. $\tau\epsilon$. All unchanged.

Sing. 2, $\sigma\iota$. The ι is rubbed off— $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\varsigma$.

Sing. 3, $\tau\iota$. The τ passes into σ — $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta\sigma\iota$ (Int. 23, f).

Plur. 3, $\nu\tau\iota$. The τ passes into σ , and the ν is dropt before the σ — $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ - $\nu\tau\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ - $\nu\sigma\iota$, $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon$ - $\sigma\iota$. Then compensation is made for the loss of the two consonants: either the ϵ being lengthened, as $\tau\iota\theta\epsilon\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota$; or an $\bar{a}$ inserted, as $\tau\iota\theta\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\bar{a}$ - $\sigma\iota$, $\delta\epsilon\iota\kappa\nu\acute{\epsilon}$ - $\bar{a}$ - $\sigma\iota$.

In the Middle there is no change whatever.

b. Historical Tenses: Imp. and Aor. Ind. Act.

Sing. 3, τ . This of course is dropt at the end of a word— ϵ - $\tau\acute{\iota}\theta\eta$, $\xi\sigma\tau\eta$.

In the Middle there is no change in the Imperfect; only one in the Aorist.

Sing. 2, $\sigma\omicron$. The σ is dropt, and contraction takes place— ϵ - $\theta\epsilon$ - $\sigma\omicron$, ϵ - $\theta\epsilon$ - $\omicron$, $\xi\theta\omicron\nu$.

48. Imperative. There is no change, except in the 2nd Sing.

a. Sing. 2, Act., $\theta\iota$. In the Present the ι is rubbed off, and the

θ dropt (cf. *σωματ*, *σῶμα*), and the stem vowel lengthened by compensation: as *ῖστα-θι*, *ῖστα-θ*, *ῖσῑ*, *ῖσῑη*; *τιθε-θι*, *τίθει*; *διδο-θι*, *δίδου*; *δεικνύ-θι*, *δείκνυ*. But in the Aorist, the *θ* passes into *ς* after a short vowel (cf. *τερατ*, *τέρας*): as *θε-θι*, *θε-θ*, *θές*; *δο-θι*, *δός*. After a long vowel the *θι* remains: as *στῆ-θι*, *γνώ-θι*.

b. Sing. 2, Mid., *σο*. Retained in the Present, as *ῖστα-σο*, &c.; but the *σ* is dropt in the Aorist: as *θε-σο*, *θε-ο*, *θοῦ*; *δο-σο*, *δοῦ*.

49. Subjunctive: In this Mood all Verbs—Verbs in *μι*, as well as Verbs in *ω*—take the lengthened Link-vowels *ω* and *η*.

a. In the Vowel Stems contraction of course takes place: as *τιθε-ω*, *τιθῶ*; *τιθε-ω-μεν*, *τιθῶμεν*; *τιθε-η-τε*, *τιθῆτε*; but not in Consonant Stems, as *δεικνύ-ω-μεν*, &c. Hence Vowel Stems always have the Circumflex.

b. In the Middle, the 2nd Sing. alone is changed, the *σ*, as usual, being dropt: as *τιθε-σαι*, *τιθη-αι*, *τιθῆ*. So *ῖσῑη-σαι*, *ῖσῑη-αι*, *ῖσῑῆ*; *δεικνυ-η-σαι*, *δεικνυ-η-αι*, *δεικνύη*.

50. Optative: In this Mood there is a want of uniformity.

a. Verbs in *μι*, as well as Verbs in *ω*, take the *ι* throughout, as a mark of the Mood.

b. In the Dual and Plural (except the 3rd Pers.) Vowel Stems in *μι* can do without any other link: as *ῖσταῖ-τον*, *τιθεῖ-τον*, *διδοῖ-τον*, *ῖσταῖ-μεν*, &c.

c. But in the Singular they always, and in the Dual and Plural they can, place *η* after the *ι*: as *τιθεῖ-η-ν*, *τιθεῖ-η-τον*, *τιθεῖ-η-μεν*.

d. In the 3rd Plur. *ε* is commonly added: as *τιθει-ε-ντ*, *τιθεῖεν*. But also *η*: as *τιθεῖ-η-σαν*.

e. Verbs in *μι* take *ν*, the proper Historical Affix, in the 1st Person: as *τιθεῖν-ν*; not *μι*, as *λύ-οι-μι*.

f. In the Middle, the only change is that the *σ* is dropt in the 2nd Person: as *τιθει-σο*, *τιθεῖ-ο*.

g. Consonant Verbs in *μι* form the Optative exactly like Verbs in *ω*: as *δεικνύ-οιμι*, *οἰς*, *οἰ*; *δεικνυ-οίμην*.

51. The Infinitive is unchanged: as *ῖστά-ναι*, *τιθέ-ναι*, *δεικνύ-ναι*, *ῖστα-σθαι*, *τιθε-σθαι*, *δεικνυ-σθαι*. Only in the 2nd Aor. Act. the stem vowel is lengthened: as *στῆ-ναι*, *θεῖ-ναι*, *δοῦ-ναι*.

52. The Participles are formed quite regularly, the *ντ*, the Active Affix, being added direct to the stem: as *ῖστα-ντ*, *τιθε-ντ*, &c. But

observe the difference in the Nominative between these and *πau-ο-ντ*. In N.S. *πauοντ-s* the *ν* throws off the *s*, as *πauον, παύων*; but in *τιθεντ-s* the *ν* is dropt before the *s*: as *τιθεντ-s, τιθεν-s, τιθες, τιθείς* (Int. 23).

53. A few of the commonest Verbs in *μι* are given in T. XLVI. ranged like Verbs in *ω* in Classes. The following points may be noted :—

a. The Stem *φα* (1) passes through the persons like *στα*: as *φημί, φής, φησί, φατόν*, &c. The Imperative keeps the *θι*; as *φά-θι* or *φα-θι*: and the 2 Sing. Imperfect takes the Affix *θα*; as *ἔφησθα*. The form *ἔφην* serves both for 2 Aorist and Imperfect.

b. Several Stems are only used in the Middle, as *ἄγα-μαι*, &c., 2, 3, 4, 6, 8.

54. The Stem *ἐς* 'be' (T. XLVIII.) is used for the Copula. In 1 Sing. the *σ* is dropt before *μι*, and the *ε* is lengthened to *ει* by compensation; as *ἐσ-μι, ἐ-μι, εἰμί*. This *σ* appears sometimes in the Imperfect: the forms *ἦστων, ἦστην, ἦστε* being used as well as *ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦτε*.

In the Optative *ἐς*, like all Verbs in *μι* (50, b), takes the short form without a Link-vowel, as well as the longer form, in the Dual and Plural; as *εἶτον, εἶτην, εἶμεν, εἴτε, εἴεν*, as well as *εἶητον*, &c.

55. The Stem *σεδ* 'sit' (6) is changed thus: 1. The *σ* passes into the Aspirate, as in *ἵστημι* (42, b); 2. The *δ* passes into *σ* before *μ*, as in *ἤρσι-μαι* (22, c); 3. This *σ* is lost before *μαι*, as the *σ* in *ἐσμι* (54); 4. The Vowel by compensation is lengthened to *η*. Thus we have *σεδ-μαι, ἐδ-μαι, ἐσ-μαι, ἐ-μαι, ἦ-μαι*: The *σ* appears sometimes in the Imperfect, as *καθῆστο*.

56. The Stem *ι* 'go' belongs to Class II., being lengthened in the Present and Imperfect, like *λείπ*, *λείπω*: but in the Dual and Plur. it loses the lengthening; as, Sing. *εἶ-μι, εἶ-σι*, but Dual *ἴ-τον*.

a. In the Imperfect it takes the lengthening, and prefixes the Temporal Augment *η*, as if it were syllabic; as *ἦ-ει-ν*. In the Dual and Plural it takes also the more regular forms *ἦτον, ἦτην, ἦμεν, ἦτε, ἦσαν*. In these the *ει* receives merely the Temporal Augment *η*; as in *εἰκάω*, Imperf. *ἦκαζον*.

b. In the Optative and Participle, as well as in the Subjunctive, it follows the *ω* formation: as *ἴ-οι-μι, ἴ-ο-ντ*, N. *ἴών*.

c. The Present *εἶμι* has a future sense ; as, 'I will go.'

57. From the Intransitive Stem *ι* 'go,' we get the Transitive Stem *ε* 'make to go,' 'send : ' just as in Latin we have *cad* 'fall,' *cæd* 'make to fall,' 'fell ;' and in English 'fall,' 'fell.'

a. This Stem *ε* belongs to Class V., and is conjugated like *θε* : Pres. *ἵ-η-μι*, the *ἵ* being the Reduplicated Aspirate with *ι*, and the Stem *ε* being lengthened in the Singular : the Dual, *ἵ-ε-τον*, &c. It is used more commonly in Composition with a Preposition, as *ἀφίημι* 'send away,' 'dismiss.'

b. Imp. *ἀφίην*, &c. like *ἐτίθην* : but also, more commonly, *ἀφίεις*, *ἀφίει*, after the *ω* formation, like *ἐτίθεις*, *ἐτίθει* (43). Also the Preposition sometimes takes the Augment ; as *ῥφίει* 'he was dismissing.'

c. Aorist : Just like *ἔθηκα*, *ἔδωκα*, we have in the Singular, *ἀφῆκα*, *ἀφῆκας*, *ἀφῆκε* ; but Dual *ἀφείτον*, Plur. *ἀφείμεν*, *ἀφείσαν* ; the Stem *ε* taking the Augment *εἰ* instead of *η*, like *εἶχον* (11, g).

d. Perfect : This, too, reduplicates into *εἰ* : as *ἀφείκα*, *ἀφείμαι* : Plup. *ἀφείμην*.

e. 2 Aor. Mid. and Pass : These also take the Augment *εἰ* : as *ἀφείμην* and *ἀφείθην* ; Imp. *ἀφού* (from *ἀφ-ε-σο*) and *ἀφ-έ-θητι*. In the Opt. Midd. *ἀφείμην*, the *ι* is the mark of the Optative.

f. Sometimes the augmented forms are found without the Augment : as 2 Aor. Act. Dual *ἄφ-ερον* ; Mid. *ἀφ-έ-μην*, &c.

58. In T. XLVIII. is given a list of a few Stems which have Second Aorists of the *μι* formation, while their other Tenses follow the *ω* formation.

59. We have seen (46) that the Stem *στα* has in the Dual and Plural remains of a Strong Perfect of the *μι* formation, as *ἕ-στα-τον*, &c. In T. XLIX. are given also a few Stems which in their other Tenses follow the *ω* formation, but have in the Strong Perfect remains of the *μι* formation. These Stems have also Weak Perfects after the *ω* formation : as *ἕστηκα*, *ἕστηκας*, *ἕστηκε*, &c. ; *ἕστηκέναι*, *ἕστηκώς* ; *τέθηκα*, &c. *τεθνηκώς* ; *βέβηκα*, &c. *βεβηκώς*.

The Irregular Perfect *οἶδα* is also conjugated. In the Dual and Plural there is no Reduplication, and the *δ* of the Stem *ἰδ* becomes *σ* as usual before the *τ* by dissimilation (L.).

60. Beside the forms hitherto mentioned, a Verb may have a Verbal Adjective formed from it by adding *τεο* to the Stem: as *λυ* 'loose,' N.S.n. *λυτός* 'meet to be loosed;' *τιμα* 'house,' N.S.n. *τιμητός* 'meet to be honoured.' The formation of course obeys the laws for the change of letters before *τ* (Int. 17): as *λεγ* 'say;' *λεκτός* 'meet to be said.'

CHAPTER IV.

TYPES.

The letter 'r' after a word means that the word is rarely found.
 " 'r' " " *it is found only in late writers.*
 " 'n' " " *it is not found at all.*

I.

LETTERS.

<i>Large Letter</i>	<i>Small Letter</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Value in English</i>
A	a	Alpha	a (short or long)
B	β	Beta	b
Γ	γ	Gamma	g (as in 'go')
Δ	δ	Delta	d
E	ε	E-psilon	e (short)
Z	ζ	Zeta	z
H	η	Eta	e (long)
Θ	θ	Theta	th (as in 'think')
I	ι	Iota	i (short or long)
K	κ	Kappa	k
Λ	λ	Lambda	l
M	μ	Mu	m
N	ν	Nu	n
Ξ	ξ	Xi	x
O	ο	O-micron	o (short)
Π	π	Pi	p
P	ρ	Rho	r
Σ	σ, s	Sigma	s
T	τ	Tau	t
Υ	υ	U-psilon	u (short or long)
Φ	φ	Phi	ph or f
X	χ	Chi	ch (as in 'Christian')
Ψ	ψ	Psi	ps
Ω	ω	O-mega	o (long)

II. FIRST, OR *a*, DECLENSION.

FEMININE NOUNS.

	1. φιλιά friendship	2. τιμή honour	3. γλώσσα tongue	4. συκεᾶ fig-tree
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—
N.V.	φιλιά	τιμή	γλώσσᾱ	συκεᾶ συκῇ
G.	φιλίας	τιμῆς	γλώσσης	συκέας συκῆς
D.	φιλίᾳ	τιμῇ	γλώσση	συκέᾳ συκῇ
A.	φιλίαν	τιμήν	γλώσσᾱν	συκεᾶν συκῆν
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	φιλιά	τιμή	γλώσσᾱ	συκεᾶ συκᾶ
G.D.	φιλίαιν	τιμαῖν	γλώσσαιν	συκεᾶιν συκαῖν
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.V.	φιλίαι	τιμαί	γλώσσαι	συκαίαι συκαί
G.	φιλίων	τιμών	γλωσσῶν	συκεῶν συκῶν
D.	φιλίαις	τιμαῖς	γλώσσαις	συκαῖαις συκαῖς
A.	φιλίας	τιμάς	γλώσσᾱς	συκεᾶς συκάς

MASCULINE NOUNS.

	5. ταμιᾶ steward	6. Κρονιδᾶ son of Kronos	7. ναυτᾶ sailor	8. Ἑρμεᾶ Hermes
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—
N.	ταμιᾶς	Κρονίδης	ναύτης	Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς
G.	ταμίου	Κρονίδου	ναύτου	Ἑρμέου Ἑρμοῦ
D.	ταμίᾳ	Κρονίδῃ	ναύτῃ	Ἑρμέᾳ Ἑρμῇ
A.	ταμίαν	Κρονίδην	ναύτην	Ἑρμέαν Ἑρμῆν
V.	ταμιᾶ	Κρονίδῃ	ναυτᾶ	Ἑρμέᾳ Ἑρμῇ

NOTE. Dual and Plural are the same as in Feminine Nouns.

III. SECOND, OR ο, DECLENSION.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

	1. λογο word	2. νοο mind	3. νεω temple
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—
N.	λόγος	νόος νοῦς	νεώς
G.	λόγου	νόου νοῦ	νεώ
D.	λόγῳ	νόῳ νοῖ	νεφί
A.	λόγον	νόον νοῦν	νεών
V.	λόγε	νόε νοῦ	νεώς
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	λόγω	νόω νό	νεώ
G.D.	λόγου	νόοιν νοῖν	νεφίν
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.V.	λόγοι	νόοι νοῖ	νεφί
G.	λόγων	νόων νῶν	νεών
D.	λόγοις	νόοις νοῖς	νεφίς
A.	λόγους	νόους νοῦς	νεώς

NEUTER.

	4. δωρο gift	5. ὀστεο bone	6. ἀνώγειο upper room
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—
N.A.V.	δῶρον	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	ἀνώγειον
G.	δῶρου	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ	ἀνώγειο
D.	δῶρι	ὀστέῳ ὀστί	ἀνώγει
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	δῶρω	ὀστέω ὀστώ	ἀνώγειο
G.D.	δῶροι	ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	ἀνώγειον
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.A.V.	δῶρα	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ	ἀνώγειο
G.	δῶρων	ὀστέων ὀστῶν	ἀνώγειον
D.	δῶροις	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς	ἀνώγειον

II.

FIRST, OR *α*, DECLENSION.

FEMININE NOUNS.

	1. <i>φιλιά</i> friendship	2. <i>τιμή</i> honour	3. <i>γλῶσσα</i> tongue	4. <i>συκέα</i> fig-tree
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—
N.V.	<i>φιλιά</i>	<i>τιμή</i>	<i>γλῶσσά</i>	<i>συκέα συκῇ</i>
G.	<i>φιλίας</i>	<i>τιμῆς</i>	<i>γλώσσης</i>	<i>συκέας συκῆς</i>
D.	<i>φιλίᾱ</i>	<i>τιμῇ</i>	<i>γλώσση</i>	<i>συκέᾱ συκῇ</i>
A.	<i>φιλίᾱν</i>	<i>τιμῆν</i>	<i>γλῶσσᾱν</i>	<i>συκέᾱν συκῆν</i>
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	<i>φιλιά</i>	<i>τιμή</i>	<i>γλῶσσᾱ</i>	<i>συκέα συκᾱ</i>
G.D.	<i>φιλίαιν</i>	<i>τιμαῖν</i>	<i>γλώσσαιν</i>	<i>συκέαιν συκαῖν</i>
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.V.	<i>φιλίαι</i>	<i>τιμαί</i>	<i>γλῶσσαι</i>	<i>συκαίαι συκαί</i>
G.	<i>φιλίων</i>	<i>τιμῶν</i>	<i>γλωσσῶν</i>	<i>συκεῶν συκῶν</i>
D.	<i>φιλίαις</i>	<i>τιμαῖς</i>	<i>γλώσσαις</i>	<i>συκαίαις συκαίς</i>
A.	<i>φιλιάς</i>	<i>τιμάς</i>	<i>γλώσσᾱς</i>	<i>συκέας συκάς</i>

MASCULINE NOUNS.

	5. <i>ταμιά</i> steward	6. <i>Κρονιδᾱ</i> son of Kronos	7. <i>ναυτᾱ</i> sailor	8. <i>Ἑρμεᾱ</i> Hermes
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—
N.	<i>ταμίας</i>	<i>Κρονίδης</i>	<i>ναύτης</i>	<i>Ἑρμέας Ἑρμῆς</i>
G.	<i>ταμίου</i>	<i>Κρονίδου</i>	<i>ναύτου</i>	<i>Ἑρμέου Ἑρμοῦ</i>
D.	<i>ταμίᾱ</i>	<i>Κρονίδῃ</i>	<i>ναύτῃ</i>	<i>Ἑρμέᾱ Ἑρμῇ</i>
A.	<i>ταμιάν</i>	<i>Κρονίδην</i>	<i>ναύτην</i>	<i>Ἑρμέᾱν Ἑρμῆν</i>
V.	<i>ταμῖᾱ</i>	<i>Κρονίδῃ</i>	<i>ναυτᾱ</i>	<i>Ἑρμέᾱ Ἑρμῇ</i>

The Dual and Plural are the same as in Feminine Nouns.

III. SECOND, OR ο, DECLENSION.

MASCULINE AND FEMININE.

	1. λογο word	2. νοο mind	3. νεω temple
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—
N.	λόγος	νόος νοῦς	νεώς
G.	λόγου	νόου νοῦ	νεώ
D.	λόγῳ	νόῳ νοῖ	νεφί
A.	λόγον	νόον νοῦν	νεών
V.	λόγε	νόε νοῦ	νεώς
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	λόγω	νόω νό	νεώ
G.D.	λόγῳιν	νόοιν νοῖν	νεφίν
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.V.	λόγοι	νόοι νοῖ	νεφί
G.	λόγων	νόων νόων	νεών
D.	λόγοις	νόοις νοῖς	νεφίς
A.	λόγους	νόους νοῦς	νεώς

NEUTER.

	4. δωρο gift	5. ὀστεο bone	6. ἀνώγειω upper room
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—
N.A.V.	δῶρον	ὀστέον ὀστοῦν	ἀνώγειον
G.	δῶρου	ὀστέου ὀστοῦ	ἀνώγειω
D.	δῶρι	ὀστέῳ ὀστέῳ	ἀνώγειφ
<i>Dual.</i>			
N.A.V.	δῶρω	ὀστέω ὀστώ	ἀνώγειω
G.D.	δῶροιν	ὀστέοιν ὀστοῖν	ἀνώγειφιν
<i>Plural.</i>			
N.A.V.	δῶρα	ὀστέα ὀστᾶ	ἀνώγειω
G.	δῶρων	ὀστέων ὀστών	ἀνώγειων
D.	δῶροις	ὀστέοις ὀστοῖς	ἀνώγειφς

IV. THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

το, τα, το.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.V.	ὁ	ἡ	τό		N.V.	οἱ	αἱ	τά
G.	τοῦ	τῆς	τοῦ		G.	τῶν	τῶν	τῶν
D.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ		D.	τοῖς	ταῖς	τοῖς
A.	τόν	τήν	τό		A.	τούς	τάς	τά
<i>Dual.</i>								
N.A.V.	τώ	τά or τώ	τώ					
G.D.	τοῖν	ταῖν or τοῖν	τοῖν					

THIRD DECLENSION.

V. III. A, OR CONSONANT CLASS.

Chief Type, ἀλ salt.

MASCULINE OR FEMININE.

<i>Character</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Acc.</i>	<i>Dat. Plur.</i>
1 Gutturals κ	φυλάκ m.	guard	φύλαξ	φύλακα	φύλαξι
2 γ	πτερυγ f.	wing	πτέρυξ	πτέρυγα	πτέρυξι
3 χ	ὄνυχ m.	nail	ὄνυξ	ὄνυχα	ὄνυξι
4 κτ	νυκτ f.	night	νύξ	νύκτα	νυξί
5 Labials π	λαίλαπ f.	storm	λαίλαψ	λαίλαπα	λαίλαψι
6 β	φλεβ f.	vein	φλέψ	φλέβα	φλεψί
7 φ	κατηλίφ f.	staircase	κατήλιψ	κατηλίφα	κατήλιψι
8 Dentals τ	χάριτ f.	grace	χάρις	χάριν	χάρισι
9 δ	ἐλπιδ f.	hope	ἐλπίς	ἐλπίδα	ἐλπίσι
10 θ	ὄρνιθ c.	bird	ὄρνις	ὄρνιν	ὄρνισι
11 Liquids λ	ἀλ m.	salt	ἄλς	ἄλα	ἄλσί
12 ν	δελφιν m.	dolphin	δελφίς	δελφίνα	δελφίσι
13 ντ	γίγαντ m.	giant	γίγας	γίγαντα	γίγασι
14 ν	ἀγων m.	contest	ἀγών	ἀγώνα	ἀγώσι
15 ρ	θῆρ m.	wild beast	θῆρ	θῆρα	θηρσί
16 ν	δαίμων m.	spirit	δαίμων	δαίμονα	δαίμοσι
17 ρ	ρήτορ m.	orator	ρήτωρ	ρήτορα	ρήτορσι
18 ντ	γέροντ m.	old man	γέρων	γέροντα	γέρονσι

NEUTER.

19 Dental τ	σωματ	body	σῶμα	σῶμα	σώμασι
20 τερατ	σηματ	sign	τέρας	τέρας	τέρασσι
21 Liquid ρ	ἄορ	sword	ἄορ	ἄορ	ἄορσι

	Chief Type	Guttural	Labial	Dental	Liquid	Neuter
		1	6	8	14	19
	ἄλ m.	φυλάκ m.	φλεβ f.	χαρίτ f.	ἄγων m.	σώματ n.
	salt	guard	vein	grace	contest	body
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—
N.	ἄλ-s	φύλαξ	φλέψ	χάρις	ἄγων	σῶμα
G.	ἄλ-ός	φύλακ-ος	φλεβ-ός	χαρίτ-ος	ἄγων-ος	σώματ-ος
D.	ἄλ-ϊ	φύλακ-ϊ	φλεβ-ϊ	χαρίτ-ι	ἄγων-ι	σώματ-ι
A.	ἄλ-ᾶ	φύλακ-ᾶ	φλεβ-ᾶ	χάριν	ἄγων-α	σῶμα
V.	ἄλ-s	φύλαξ	φλέψ	χάρις	ἄγων	σῶμα
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A.V.	ἄλ-ε	φύλακ-ε	φλέβ-ε	χαρίτ-ε	ἄγων-ε	σώματ-ε
G.D.	ἄλ-οῖν	φύλακ-οῖν	φλεβ-οῖν	χαρίτ-οῖν	ἄγων-οῖν	σώματ-οῖν
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.V.	ἄλ-ες	φύλακ-ες	φλέβ-ες	χαρίτ-ες	ἄγων-ες	σώματ-ᾶ
G.	ἄλ-ῶν	φύλακ-ων	φλεβ-ῶν	χαρίτ-ων	ἄγων-ων	σώματ-ων
D.	ἄλ-σῖ	φύλακ-ῖ	φλεβ-ῖ	χαρίσι	ἄγων-σι	σώμασι
A.	ἄλ-ᾶς	φύλακ-ᾶς	φλέβ-ᾶς	χαρίτ-ᾶς	ἄγων-ας	σώματ-ᾶ

VI. III. B, OR SEMI-CONSONANT CLASS.

Chief Type, ἰχθυ fish.

MASCULINE OR FEMININE.

	Character	Stem	English	Nom.	Gen.
1	Soft Vowel ι	κι m.	worm	κίς	κι-ός
2		πολι f.	city	πόλις	πόλε-ως
3		συ f.	sow	σῦς	συ-ός
4		πηχυ m.	fore-arm	πήχυς	πήχε-ος or ως
5	Diphthong αυ	γραν f.	old woman	γραῦς	γρα-ός
6		βου m.	ox	βοῦς	βο-ός
7		βασιλευ m.	king	βασιλεύς	βασιλέ-ως
7a		χοευ m.	pitcher	χοεύς	χοῶς
8	Long Vowel ω	ἥρω m.	hero	ἥρως	ἥρω-ος
9		πειθω f.	persuasion	πειθῶ	πειθοῦς

NEUTER.

10	Soft Vowel ι	σινᾶπι	mustard	σίνᾰπι	σινάπε-ος
11		δακρυ	tear	δάκρυ	δάκρυ-ος
12		ἄστυ	town	ἄστυ	ἄστε-ος or ως

	ἰχθυ fish	1. κί worm	2. πόλι city	4. πῆχυ fore-arm	6. βου ox
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
N.	ἰχθύς	κίς	πόλις	πῆχυς	βούς
G.	ἰχθῦος	κίος	πόλεως	πῆχεος ὅς ὥς	βοός
D.	ἰχθύι	κίϊ	πόλει (πόλεϊ)	πῆχει (εἶ)	βοῖ
A.	ἰχθύν	κίν	πόλιν	πῆχυν	βούν
V.	ἰχθύ	κίς	πόλι	πῆχυ	βού

Dual.

N.A.V.	ἰχθύε	κίε	πόλεε	πῆχεε	βόε
G.D.	ἰχθύοιν	κιοῖν	πολέοιν	πηχέοιν	βοοῖν

Plural.

N.V.	ἰχθύες	κίες	πόλεις (πόλεες)	πῆχεις (εες)	βόες
G.	ἰχθύων	κίων	πόλεων	πῆχεων	βοῶν
D.	ἰχθύσι	κισί	πόλεσι	πῆχεσι	βουσί
A.	ἰχθῦας ὁ ἰχθύς	κίας	πόλεις (πόλεας)	πῆχεις (εας)	βούς

	7. βασιλευ king	7a. χοευ pitcher	9. πειθω persuasion	11. δακρυ tear	12. ἀστυ city
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
N.	βασιλεύς	χοεύς	πειθῶ	δάκρυ	ἄστυ
G.	βασιλέως	χοῶς (χοέως)	πειθοῦς (πειθόος)	δάκρυος	ἄστεος ὅς ὥς
D.	βασιλεῖ (εἶ)	χοεῖ	πειθοῖ (πειθόϊ)	δάκρυι	ἄστει (εἶ)
A.	βασιλέα	χοᾶ (χοέα)	πειθῶ (πειθόα)	δάκρυ	ἄστυ
V.	βασιλεῦ	χοεῦ	πειθοῖ	δάκρυ	ἄστυ

Dual.

N.A.V.	βασιλέε	χοέε		δάκρυε	ἄστη (εε)
G.D.	βασιλέοιν	χοεοῖν		δακρύοιν	ἀστέοιν

Plural.

N.V.	βασιλεῖς ὁ εἰς	χοῆς ὁ χοεῖς		δάκρυα	ἄσται (εα)
G.	βασιλέων	χοέων		δακρύων	ἀσταιων
D.	βασιλεῦσι	χοεῦσι		δάκρυσι	ἀσταισι
A.	βασιλεῖς	χοᾶς (χοέας)		δάκρυα	ἄσται (εα)

VII. III. C, OR ELIDED CLASS.

	<i>Character</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Nom.</i>	<i>Gen.</i>
1	s	Σωκράτης m.	Socrates	Σωκράτης	Σωκράτους (τε-os)
1a		Περικλῆες m.	Pericles	Περικλῆς	Περικλέους
2		γένες n.	race	γένος	γένους (νε-os)
3	τ	κερατ n.	horn	κέρας	κέρωσ (μα-os)
4	ν	εἰκον f.	image	εἰκὼν	εἰκοῦς (κο-os)

1. Σωκράτης
Socrates1a. Περικλῆες
Pericles*Sing.*

N.	Σωκράτης
G.	Σωκράτους (τε-os)
D.	Σωκράτει (τε-ῖ)
A.	Σωκράτη (τε-a)
V.	Σώκρατες

Περικλῆς (κλήης)
Περικλέους (κλέε-os)
Περικλεῖ (κλέει, κλέε-ῖ)
Περικλέα (κλέε-a)
Περικλείς (κλέες)

2. γένες
race3. κερατ
horn*Sing.*

N.A.V.	γένος
G.	γένους (γένε-os)
D.	γένει (γένε-ῖ)

κέρας
κέρωσ (κέρα-os)
κέρα (κερα-ῖ)

Dual.

N.A.V.	γένη (γένε-e)
G.D.	γενοῖν (γενέ-οιν)

κέρα (κέρα-e)
κερῶν (κερά-οιν)

Plural.

N.A.V.	γένη (γένε-a)
G.	γενῶν (γενέ-ων)
D.	γένεσι

κέρα (κέρα-a)
κερων (κερά-ων)
κέρασι

VIII. VARIANTS.

	<i>Guttural</i>		<i>Liquid</i>		<i>Diphthong</i>
	γυναικ and γυναι f.	χειρ and χερ f.	μητρ f.	άνηρ m.	ναυ
	woman	hand	mother	man	ship
<i>Sing.</i>	—	—	—	—	—
N.	γυνή	χείρ	μήτηρ	άνήρ	ναῦς
G.	γυναικ-ός	χειρ-ός, χερ-ός	μητρ-ός	άνδρ-ός	νεῶς
D.	γυναικ-ί	χειρ-ί, χερ-ί	μητρ-ί	άνδρ-ί	νηῖ
A.	γυναικ-a	χείρ-a, χερ-a	μητρ-a	άνδρ-a	ναῦν
V.	γύναι	χείρ	μήτερ	άνηρ	ναῦε

Dual.

N.A.V.	γυναικ-ε	χείρ-ε	μητέρ-ε	ἄνδρ-ε	νῆ-ε
G.D.	γυναικ-οῦν	χείρ-οῦν, χερ-οῦν	μητέρ-οιν	ἄνδροῦν	νεοῦν

Plural.

N.V.	γυναῖκ-ες	χείρ-ες, χέρ-ες	μητέρ-ες	ἄνδρ-ες	νῆ-ες
G.	γυναι-κῶν	χείρ-ῶν, χερ-ῶν	μητέρ-ων	ἄνδρ-ῶν	νεῶν
D.	γυναιξί	χέρ-σι	μητρά-σι	ἀνδρά-σι	ναυσί
A.	γυναῖκ-ας	χείρ-ας, χερ-ας	μητέρ-ας	ἀνδρ-ας	ναῦς

IX.

ADJECTIVES.

ADJECTIVES WITH THREE TERMINATIONS.

	1. ὅσιω, ὅσιᾱ holy			2. σοφῷ, σοφᾱ wise		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>						
N.	ὅσιος	ὀσιᾱ	ὀσιον	σοφός	σοφή	σοφόν
G.	ὀσίου	ὀσίας	ὀσίου	σοφοῦ	σοφῆς	σοφοῦ
D.	ὀσίῳ	ὀσίᾱ	ὀσίῳ	σοφῷ	σοφῇ	σοφῷ
A.	ὀσιον	ὀσιᾱν	ὀσιον	σοφόν	σοφῆν	σοφόν
V.	ὀσιε	ὀσία	ὀσιον	σοφέ	σοφῇ	σοφόν
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A.V.	ὀσίῳ	ὀσίᾱ	ὀσίῳ	σοφῷ	σοφᾱ	σοφῷ
G.D.	ὀσίουν	ὀσίαιν	ὀσίουν	σοφοῦν	σοφαῖν	σοφοῦν
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.V.	ὀσιοι	ὀσiai	ὀσια	σοφοί	σοφαί	σοφά
G.	ὀσίων	ὀσίων	ὀσίων	σοφῶν	σοφῶν	σοφῶν
D.	ὀσίοις	ὀσiais	ὀσίοις	σοφοῖς	σοφαῖς	σοφοῖς
A.	ὀσίους	ὀσίας	ὀσια	σοφούς	σοφάς	σοφά

<i>Sing.</i>	3. χρυσεο, χρυσεᾶ golden			4. ἀπλοο, ἀπλοᾶ single		
	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.V.	χρυσούς	χρυσή	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦς	ἀπλή	ἀπλοῦν
G.	χρυσοῦ	χρυσῆς	χρυσοῦ	ἀπλοῦ	ἀπλῆς	ἀπλοῦ
D.	χρυσῷ	χρυσῇ	χρυσῷ	ἀπλῷ	ἀπλῇ	ἀπλῷ
A.	χρυσοῦν	χρυσήν	χρυσοῦν	ἀπλοῦν	ἀπλήν	ἀπλοῦν

Dual.

N.A.V.	χρυσῶ	χρυσᾶ	χρυσῶ	ἀπλώ	ἀπλᾶ	ἀπλώ
G.D.	χρυσοῖν	χρυσαῖν	χρυσοῖν	ἀπλοῖν	ἀπλαῖν	ἀπλοῖν

Plural.

N.V.	χρυσοὶ	χρυσαῖ	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοῖ	ἀπλαῖ	ἀπλᾶ
G.	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	χρυσῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν	ἀπλῶν
D.	χρυσοῖς	χρυσαῖς	χρυσοῖς	ἀπλοῖς	ἀπλαῖς	ἀπλοῖς
A.	χρυσοὺς	χρυσᾶς	χρυσᾶ	ἀπλοὺς	ἀπλᾶς	ἀπλᾶ

Sing.

	5. μελαν black			6. χαριεντ graceful		
N.	μέλας	μελαινᾶ	μέλαν	χαρίεις	χαριέσσᾳ	χαριέν
G.	μέλανος	μελαίνης	μέλανος	χαριέντος	χαριέσσης	χαριέντος
D.	μέλανι	μελαίνῃ	μέλανι	χαριέντι	χαριέσσει	χαριέντι
A.	μέλαν	μελαιναν	μέλαν	χαριέντα	χαριέσσαν	χαριέν
V.	μέλαν	μελαινα	μέλαν	χαριέν	χαριέσσα	χαριέν

Dual.

N.A.V.	μέλανε	μελαίνᾳ	μέλανε	χαριέντε	χαριέσσᾳ	χαριέντε
G.D.	μελάνοιν	μελαίνοι	μελάνοιν	χαριέντοι	χαριέσσαιν	χαριέντοι

Plural.

N.V.	μέλανε	μελαιναι	μέλانا	χαριέντες	χαριέσσαι	χαριέντα
G.	μελάνων	μελαίνων	μελάνων	χαριέντων	χαριέσσων	χαριέντων
D.	μέλασι	μελαίναις	μέλασι	χαρίεσι	χαριέσσαις	χαρίεσι
A.	μέλανας	μελαιναι	μέλانا	χαριέντας	χαριέσσας	χαριέντα

	7. ἡδύ sweet			8. λυθεντ loosed		
<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.V.	ἡδύς	ἡδεῖα	ἡδύ	λυθεῖς	λυθείσα	λυθέν
G.	ἡδέος	ἡδείας	ἡδέος	λυθέντος	λυθείσης	λυθέντος
D.	ἡδεῖ	ἡδείᾳ	ἡδεῖ	λυθέντι	λυθείσῃ	λυθέντι
A.	ἡδύν	ἡδεῖαν	ἡδύ	λυθέντα	λυθείσαν	λυθέν
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A.V.	ἡδέε	ἡδεῖᾱ	ἡδέε	λυθέντε	λυθείσᾱ	λυθέντε
G.D.	ἡδέοιν	ἡδεῖαιν	ἡδέοιν	λυθέντων	λυθείσαιν	λυθέντων
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.V.	ἡδεῖς	ἡδεῖαι	ἡδέα	λυθέντες	λυθείσαι	λυθέντα
G.	ἡδέων	ἡδεῖῶν	ἡδέων	λυθέντων	λυθεισῶν	λυθέντων
D.	ἡδέσι	ἡδεῖαις	ἡδέσι	λυθείσι	λυθείσαις	λυθείσι
A.	ἡδέις	ἡδείας	ἡδέα	λυθέντας	λυθείσας	λυθέντα
	9. λυοντ loosing			10. λελυκοτ having loosed		
<i>Sing.</i>						
N.V.	λύων	λύουσα	λύον	λελυκώς	λελυκυῖα	λελυκός
G.	λύοντος	λυούσης	λύοντος	λελυκότος	λελυκυίας	λελυκότος
D.	λύοντι	λυούσῃ	λύοντι	λελυκότι	λελυκυῖᾳ	λελυκότι
A.	λύοντα	λύουσαν	λύον	λελυκότα	λελυκυῖαν	λελυκός
<i>Dual.</i>						
N.A.V.	λύοντε	λυούσᾱ	λύοντε	λελυκότε	λελυκυῖᾱ	λελυκότε
G.D.	λύόντων	λυούσαιν	λύόντων	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖαιν	λελυκότων
<i>Plural.</i>						
N.V.	λύοντες	λύουσαι	λύοντα	λελυκότες	λελυκυῖαι	λελυκότα
G.	λύόντων	λυουσῶν	λύόντων	λελυκότων	λελυκυῖῶν	λελυκότων
D.	λύουσι	λυούσαις	λύουσι	λελυκόσι	λελυκυῖαις	λελυκόσι
A.	λύοντας	λυούσας	λύοντα	λελυκότας	λελυκυῖας	λελυκότα

X. ADJECTIVES WITH TWO TERMINATIONS.

	1. ἡσυχος quiet		2. εὖνοο well disposed	
	—		—	
<i>Sing.</i>				
	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	ἡσυχος	ἡσυχον	εὖνοος	εὖνου
G.	ἡσύχου	ἡσύχου	εὖνου	εὖνου
D.	ἡσύχῳ	ἡσύχῳ	εὖνῳ	εὖνῳ
A.	ἡσυχον	ἡσυχον	εὖνον	εὖνον
V.	ἡσυχῃ	ἡσυχῳ	εὖνου	εὖνον
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	ἡσύχω	ἡσύχω	εὖνω	εὖνω
G.D.	ἡσυχῶν	ἡσυχῶν	εὖνοιν	εὖνοιν
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.V.	ἡσυχοι	ἡσυχᾱ	εὖνοι	εὖνοα
G.	ἡσύχων	ἡσύχων	εὖνων	εὖνων
D.	ἡσύχοις	ἡσύχοις	εὖνοις	εὖνοις
A.	ἡσυχούς	ἡσυχᾱ	εὖνους	εὖνοα
	3. ἱλεω propitious		4. εὐχαριτ pleasing	
	—		—	
<i>Sing.</i>				
N.	ἱλεως	ἱλεων	εὐχαρις	εὐχαρι
Γ.	ἱλεω	ἱλεω	εὐχαρίτος	εὐχαρίτος
D.	ἱλεφ	ἱλεφ	εὐχαρίτι	εὐχαρίτι
A.	ἱλεων	ἱλεων	εὐχαριν	εὐχαρι
V.	ἱλεως	ἱλεων	εὐχαρι	εὐχαρι
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	ἱλεω	ἱλεω	εὐχαρίτε	εὐχαρίτε
G.D.	ἱλεφν	ἱλεφν	εὐχαρίτοι	εὐχαρίτοι
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.V.	ἱλεφ	ἱλεω	εὐχαρίτες	εὐχαρίτα
G.	ἱλεων	ἱλεων	εὐχαρίτων	εὐχαρίτων
D.	ἱλεφς	ἱλεφς	εὐχαρίσι	εὐχαρίσι
A.	ἱλεως	ἱλεω	εὐχαρίτας	εὐχαρίτα

Sing.	7. <i>μείζων</i> greater		10. <i>σαφές</i> clear	
	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.	Masc. and Fem.	Neut.
N.	<i>μείζων</i>	<i>μείζον</i>	<i>σαφής</i>	<i>σαφές</i>
G.	<i>μείζονος</i>	<i>μείζονος</i>	<i>σαφοῦς</i>	<i>σαφοῦς</i>
D.	<i>μείζονι</i>	<i>μείζονι</i>	<i>σαφεῖ</i>	<i>σαφεῖ</i>
A.	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>	<i>μείζον</i>	<i>σαφῇ</i>	<i>σαφές</i>
V.	<i>μείζον</i>	<i>μείζον</i>	<i>σαφές</i>	<i>σαφές</i>
<i>Dual.</i>				
N.A.V.	<i>μείζονε</i>	<i>μείζονε</i>	<i>σαφῇ</i>	<i>σαφῇ</i>
G.D.	<i>μείζόνων</i>	<i>μείζόνων</i>	<i>σαφοῖν</i>	<i>σαφοῖν</i>
<i>Plural.</i>				
N.V.	<i>μείζονες</i> or <i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>	<i>σαφεῖς</i>	<i>σαφῇ</i>
G.	<i>μείζόνων</i>	<i>μείζόνων</i>	<i>σαφῶν</i>	<i>σαφῶν</i>
D.	<i>μείζοσι</i>	<i>μείζοσι</i>	<i>σαφέσι</i>	<i>σαφέσι</i>
A.	<i>μείζοντας</i> or <i>μείζους</i>	<i>μείζονα</i> or <i>μείζω</i>	<i>σαφεῖς</i>	<i>σαφῇ</i>

σωφρον (6) 'discreet' is exactly like *μείζον*, except that it does not admit of contraction.

XI. ADJECTIVES WITH ONE TERMINATION.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|-----------------------|---|
| 1. <i>ἐθελοντα</i> | voluntary | N.S. <i>ἐθελοντής</i> | like <i>ναυτα</i> (II. 7) |
| 2. <i>πτωκ</i> | cowering | N.S. <i>πτῶξ</i> | „ <i>φυλακ</i> (V. 1) |
| 3. <i>ἀρπαγ</i> | rapacious | N.S. <i>ἀρπαξ</i> | „ <i>πτερυγ</i> (V. 2) |
| 4. <i>οἶνοπ</i> | wine-coloured | N.S. <i>οἶνοψ</i> | „ <i>λαίλαπ</i> (V. 5) |
| 5. <i>πενητ</i> | poor | N.S. <i>πένης</i> | „ <i>χαριτ</i> (V. 8): Acc. S. <i>πέ-νητα</i> (I. 23, e) |
| 6. <i>φυγαδ</i> | fugitive | N.S. <i>φυγάς</i> | „ <i>ἐλπιδ</i> (V. 9) |
| 7. <i>εὐριν</i> | keen-scented | N.S. <i>εὕρις</i> | „ <i>δελφιν</i> (V. 12) |
| 8. <i>αἶθων</i> | fiery | N.S. <i>αἶθων</i> | „ <i>ἀγων</i> (V. 14) |
| 9. <i>μακαρ</i> | happy | N.S. <i>μάκαρ</i> | „ <i>θηρ</i> (V. 15): but the feminine <i>μάκαιρα</i> (by transposition from <i>μακαρ-ια</i>) is occasionally found. |

XII.

VARIANT ADJECTIVES.

1. *μεγα* and *μεγαλο*
great

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	μέγα-s	μεγάλη	μέγα
G.	μεγάλου	μεγάλης	μεγάλου
D.	μεγάλῳ	μεγάλης	μεγάλῳ
A.	μέγα-ν	μεγάλην	μέγα
V.	μέγα	μεγάλη	μέγα

2. *πολυ* and *πολλο*
much

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	πολύ-s	πολλή	πολύ
G.	πολλοῦ	πολλῆς	πολλοῦ
D.	πολλῷ	πολλῇ	πολλῷ
A.	πολύ-ν	πολλήν	πολύ
V.	πολύ	πολλή	πολύ

3. *πρᾶο* and *πραῦ*
gentle*Sing.*

N.V.	πρᾶος	πραεῖα	πρᾶον
G.	πράου	πραείας	πράου
D.	πράῳ	πραεῖα	πράῳ
A.	πρᾶον	πραεῖαν	πρᾶον

Plural.

N.V.	πρᾶσι and πραεῖς	πραεῖαι	πραεῖα
G.	πραέων	πραειῶν	πραέων
D.	πράοις and πραεῖσι	πραεῖαις	πραεῖσι
A.	πράους and πραεῖς	πραεῖας	πραεῖα

4. *σω* and *σωο*
safe

N.	σῶ-s	σῶα	σῶ-ν
G.	σώου	σῶας	σῶου
D.	σῶῳ	σῶα	σῶῳ
A.	σῶ-ν	σῶαν	σῶ-ν

1 and 2. In the Dual and Plural all the forms are from *μεγαλο* and *πολλο*.

3. In the Singular and Dual the Feminine only is from *πραυ*, as *ἡδεῖα* from *ἡδυ*, VIII. 7. In the Plural all three genders may be from *πραῦ*, but the Masculine has also forms from *πρᾶο*.

4. The forms *σῶς*, *σῶν*, and *σᾶ* are from *σω* : all the others from *σωο*.

XIII.

COMPARISON.

I. ADD *τερο* AND *τατο* TO THE STEM.

a. Without change.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
κουφο	light	κούφος	κουφό-τερος	κουφό-τατος
μελαν	black	μέλας	μελάν-τερος	μελάν-τατος
χαριεντ	graceful	χαρίεις	χαρίεσ-τερος	χαρίεσ-τατος *
γλυκυ	sweet	γλυκός	γλυκύ-τερος	γλυκύ-τατος
σαφες	clear	σαφής	σαφέσ-τερος	σαφέσ-τατος
μακαρ	happy	μάκαρ	μακάρ-τερος	μακάρ-τατος

b. With stems in *o*, lengthen the *o* if the preceding Vowel is Short †; if it is common, lengthen only in trisyllables.

σῶφο	wise	σοφός	σοφώ-τερος	σοφώ-τατος
δυσποτμο	unhappy	δύσποτμος	δυσποτμώ-τερος	δυσποτμώ-τατος
πικρο	bitter	πικρός	πικρό-τερος	πικρό-τατος

c. The *o* after *αι* is sometimes rejected.

γεραιο	old	γεραιός	γεραι-τερος	γεραι-τατος
παλαιο	ancient	παλαιός	παλαι-τερος	παλαι-τατος
		but also	παλαιό-τερος	παλαιό-τατος
σχολαιο	at leisure	σχολαίος	σχολαι-τερος	σχολαι-τατος
		but also	σχολαιό-τερος	σχολαιό-τατος

d. After Stems in *ov*, insert *es* before the *τερος* and *τατος*, and also after Stems in *oo*, eliding the *o*: as—

σωφρον	discreet	σώφρων	σωφρον-έστερος	σωφρον-έστατος
άπλοο	simple	άπλοῦς	άπλούστερος	άπλούστατος ‡

* *χαριεντ-τερος*, *χαριενσ-τερος* (by Dissimilation), *χαρίεσ-τερος* (*ν* being rejected before *s*, if not rejected by it, I. 28, a).

† *στενο* 'narrow' and *κενο* 'empty' have both forms; as *στεν'-τερος* and *σενώ-τερος*, &c.

Contracted from *άπλο-έστερος*, *άπλο-έστατος*.

e. After a few Stems, which are almost Nouns, insert *is* instead of *es*, eliding the final vowel : as—

<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
λαλο *	prattling	λάλος	λαλ-ίστερος	λαλ-ίστατος

XIV.

VARIANTS.

The Variation, as usual, is for the most part owing to the fact that there are more Stems than one, sometimes not found in the Positive : as—

ἡσυχῶ and ἡσυχαιο	} quiet	{ ἡσυχος	ἡσυχώ-τερος	ἡσυχώ-τατος
ἴσο		{ ἡσυχαιος	ἡσυχαι-τερος	ἡσυχαι-τατος
μεσο	equal	ἴσος	ἰσαί-τερος	ἰσαί-τατος †
ὄψιο	middle	μέσος	μεσαί-τερος	μεσαί-τατος †
πλησιο	late	ὄψιος	ὀψιαί-τερος	ὀψιαί-τατος †
πρωϊο	near	πλήσιος	πλησιαί-τερος	πλησιαί-τατος †
εὐδιο	early	πρωϊος	πρωιαί-τερος	πρωιαί-τατος †
	clear	εὐδιος	εὐδιαί-τερος	εὐδιαί-τατος †
			εὐδιέσ-τερος	εὐδιέσ-τατος ‡
πενητ	poor	πένης	πενέσ-τερος	πενέσ-τατος ‡
ἀκρατο	unmixed	ἀκράτος	ἀκρατέσ-τερος	ἀκρατέσ-τατος ‡
ἐρρωμενο	strong	ἐρρωμένος	ἐρρωμενέσ-τερος	ἐρρωμενέσ-τατος
ἀσμενο	glad	ἀσμενος	ἀσμενέσ-τερος	ἀσμενέσ-τατος
πιον	fat	πίων	πιό-τερος	πιό-τατος §
πεπον	ripe	πέπων	πεπαί-τερος	πεπαί-τατος
ἀχαριτ	thankless	ἀχαρις	ἀχαριτώ-τερος	ἀχαριτώ-τατος ¶

* So πτωχο 'beggarly,' 'beggar;' ὀσφοαγο 'dainty,' 'epicure;' κλεπτα 'thievish,' 'thief': as πτωχ-ίστερος, ὀσφοαγ-ίστατος, κλεπτ-ίστατος.

† From ἰσαιο, μεσαιο, ὀψιαιο, πλησιαιο, πρωϊαιο, εὐδιαιο : see XIII. c. The positives ἰσαιος and μεσαιος are just found.

‡ From εὐδιες, πενες, ἀκράτες (probably from confusion with ἀκράτες 'powerless'), ἐρρωμενες, ἀσμενες (probably from confusion with compounds of μενες 'strength').

§ From πίο : the positive πίος is found.

|| From πεπαιο.

¶ From ἀχαριτο : the positive ἐχαριτος is found. And so with the other compounds of χαριτ; as εὐχαρις 'pleasing,' εὐχαριτώ-τερος.

XV.

II. ADD *το* AND *ιστο* TO THE STEM, THE FINAL VOWEL
BEING ELIDED.

a. Without change : as—

<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
ἡδυ	sweet	ἡδύς	ἡδ-ίων	ἡδ-ιστος

b. Some take both forms : as—

βαθυ	deep	βαθύς	βαθύ-τερος βαθ-ίων	βαθύ-τατος βάθ-ιστος
βραδυ	slow	βραδύς	βραδύ-τερος βραδ-ίων	βραδύ-τατος βράδ-ιστος
ώκυ	swift	ώκύς	ώκύ-τερος	ώκύ-τατος ὠκ-ιστος
φιλο	dear	φίλος	φιλώ-τερος φιλαι-τερος φιλ-τερος φιλ-ίων (Homer)	φιλώ-τατος φιλαι-τατος φιλ-τατος φιλ-ιστος (Poet.)

c. In some the Comparative passes through phonetic change : as—

ταχυ	swift	ταχύς	θάσσω *	τάχ-ιστος
παχυ	fat	παχύς	πάσσω *	πάχ-ιστος
μεγα	great	μέγας	μείζων †	μέγ-ιστος
ἐχθρο	hostile	ἐχθρός	ἐχθ-ίων	ἐχθ-ιστος ‡
αἰσχρο	shameful	αἰσchrός		αἰσχ-ιστος
οἰκτρο	pitiable	οἰκtrός		οἰκτ-ιστος
		but also οἰκtrό-τερος		οἰκtrό-τατος

* From *ταχ-ίων*, *παχ-ίων*, *χι* coalescing into *σσ*, as *παραχ-ιω* into *παράσσω* (III. 34), and the *τ* passing into *θ* to make up for the loss of the aspirate *χ* (III. 39).

† From *μεγ-ίων*, *γι* coalescing into *ζ*, as *κραγ-ιω* into *κράζω* (III. 40, c), and the *ε* lengthening into *ει* to make up for the loss of a syllable.

‡ The third consonant *ρ* is suppressed.

XVI. VARIANTS OR DEFECTIVES.

Here again (XIV.) the variant forms are commonly from stems which are not used in the Positive : as—

<i>Positive</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
ἀγαθός	good	ἀμείνων (ἀμεν) ἀρείων (ἀρες) βελτίων (βελτο) κρείσσω (κρατο) λάων (λων)	ἀριστος βέλτιστος κράτιστος λῷστος κακίστος
κακός	bad	κακίων χείρων (χερ) ἥσσω (ἦκυ)	χείριστος ἥκιστα (adv.)
μικρός	small	μικρότερος μείων (μεν) ελάσσω (ελαχ)	μικρότατος ελάχιστος
πολύς	many	πλείων or πλέων	πλείστος
ὀλίγος	little		ὀλίγιστος
καλός	beautiful	καλλίων	κάλλιστος
ἀλγεινός	painful	ἀλγίων	ἀλγιστος
ῥάδιος	easy	ῥάων	ῥάστος

XVII. There are also some Defectives, connected with a Preposition or Adverb : as—

		<i>Comparative</i>		<i>Superlative</i>	
πρό	before	πρότερος	former	πρώτος	foremost or first
ὑπό	up (cf. sub)			ὑπάτος	upmost (<i>summus</i>)
	under	ὑστερος	later	ὑστατος	latest
ἐκ	out of			ἔσχατος	utmost
ἐπέρ	over	ἐπέρτερος	upper	ἐπέρτατος	uppermost
ὑψί	on high	ὑψίων & ὑψίτερος		ὑψιστος	highest
ἀγχι	near			ἀγχιστος	nearest

XVIII.

ADVERBS.

<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
σωφρον	sober	σωφρόν-ως	σωφρονέστερον	σωφρονέστατα
σοφο	wise	σοφ-ώς	σοφώτερον	σοφώτατα
σαφες	clear	σαφ-ώς	σαφέστερον	σαφέστατα
ἡδύ	sweet	ἡδύ-ως	ἡδύν	ἡδιστα

<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
καλο	beautiful	καλῶς	κάλλιον	κάλλιστα
ταχυ	quick	ταχέως	θάσσον	τάχιστα
μυα	very	μᾶλα	μᾶλλον, more	μάλιστα, most
ἥκα	little		ἥσσον, less	ἥκιστα, least
ἀγχι	near	ἀγχι	ἀσσον	ἀγγιστα
ἀνω	up	ἀνω	ἀνωτέρω	ἀνωτάτω *
κάτω	down	κάτω	κατωτέρω	κατωτάτω
ἐσω	within	ἐσω or εἶσω	ἐσωτέρω	ἐσωτάτω
ἐξω	without	ἐξω	ἐξωτέρω	ἐξωτάτω
προσω	forward	πρόσω or	προσωτέρω	προσωτάτω
		πύρρω	πορρωτέρω	πορρωτάτω
ἐκας	far	ἐκας	ἐκαστέρω	ἐκαστάτω

XIX.

NUMERALS.

	<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>	<i>Adverbial</i>
1	εἷς one	πρῶτος first	ἀπαξ once
2	δύο	δεύτερος	δίς
3	τρεις	τρίτος	τρίς
4	τέσσαρες	τέταρτος	τετράκις
5	πέντε	πέμπτος	πεντάκις
6	ἕξ	ἕκτος	ἑξάκις
7	ἐπτά	ἑβδομος	ἐπτάκις
8	ὀκτώ	ὀγδοος	ὀκτάκις
9	ἐννέα	ἐνάτος	ἐνάκις
10	δέκα	δέκατος	δεκάκις
11	ένδεκα	ένδέκατος	ένδεκάκις
12	δώδεκα	δωδέκατος	δωδεκάκις
13	τρισκαίδεκα	τρισκαιδέκατος	
14	τεσσαρεσκαίδεκα	τεσσαραικαδέκατος	
15	πεντεκαίδεκα	πεντεκαιδέκατος	
16	έκκαίδεκα	έκκαιδέκατος	
17	επτακαίδεκα	επτακαιδέκατος	
18	ὀκτωκαίδεκα	ὀκτωκαιδέκατος	
19	έννεακαίδεκα	έννεακαιδέκατος	
20	εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός	εἰκοσάκις
21	εἴκοσιν εἷς or εἷς καὶ εἴκοσι	εἰκοστός πρῶτος or εἷς καὶ εἰκοστός	

* There are also Adjectives ἀνώτερος, ἀνώ ατος 'upper,' 'upmost'; κατώτερος, κατώτατος 'lower,' 'downmost'; ἐσώτερος, ἐσώατος 'inner,' 'inmost.'

	<i>Cardinal</i>	<i>Ordinal</i>	<i>Adverbial</i>
30	τριάκοντα	τριᾶκοστός*	τριᾶκοντάκις
40	τεσσαράκοντα		
50	πεντήκοντα		
60	ἑξήκοντα		
70	ἑβδομήκοντα		
80	ὀγδοήκοντα		
90	ἐνενήκοντα		
100	ἑκατόν		ἑκατοντάκις
200	διᾶκόσιοι		διακοσιάκις
300	τριᾶκόσιοι		
400	τετράκόσιοι		
500	πεντακόσιοι		
600	ἑξακόσιοι		
700	ἑπτακόσιοι		
800	ὀκτακόσιοι		
900	ἐννακόσιοι		
1,000	χίλιοι		χιλιάκις
2,000	δισχίλιοι		
3,000	τρισχίλιοι		
4,000	τετρακισχίλιοι		
10,000	μύριοι		μυριάκις
20,000	δισμύριοι		
100,000	δεκακισμύριοι		

έν one

δυο two

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. Fem. and Neut.</i>
N.	εἷς	μία	ἓν	δύο
G.	ἑνός	μιάς	ένός	δυσὶν and δυεῖν
D.	ἐνὶ	μῇ	ἐνὶ	δυσὶν and δυσί
A.	ἓνα	μίαν	ἓν	δύο

τρι three

τεσσαρ four

	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>	<i>Masc. and Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα
G.	τριῶν	τριῶν	τεσσάρων	τεσσάρων
D.	τρισί	τρισί	τέσσαρσι	τέσσαρσι
A.	τρεῖς	τρία	τέσσαρες	τέσσαρα

οὐδεὶς and μηδεὶς 'no one' are declined like εἷς : as, μηδεὶς, μηδεμία, μηδέν.
ἄμφω 'both' has Gen. and Dat. ἁμφοῖν.

* For all the Ordinals after 20th add *στος* to the final *ο* of the Cardinal ; as, 40, τεσσαράκο-ντα ; 40th, τεσσαρακο-στός.

XX.

PRONOUNS.

PERSONAL.

Sing.

	<i>First Person</i>	<i>Second Person</i>	<i>Third Person (Reflexive)</i>
N.	ἐγώ I	σύ thou	
G.	ἐμοῦ, μου	σοῦ	οἱ of himself, &c.
D.	ἐμοί, μοι	σοί	οἱ
A.	ἐμέ, με	σέ	ἑ

Dual

N.A.V.	νώ	σφώ	σφωέ
G.D.	νῶν	σφῶν	σφῶν

Plural

N.	ἡμεῖς	ὕμεῖς	σφεῖς, σφέα
G.	ἡμῶν	ὕμῶν	σφῶν
D.	ἡμῖν	ὕμῖν	σφίσι
A.	ἡμᾶς	ὕμᾶς	σφᾶς, σφέα

REFLEXIVE.

Sing.

	<i>Myself</i>	<i>Thyself</i>	<i>Himself, Herself, Itself</i>
G.	ἐμαυτοῦ, -ῆς	σεαυτοῦ, -ῆς *	ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς †
D.	ἐμαυτῷ, -ῇ	σεαυτῷ, -ῇ	ἐαυτῷ, -ῇ
A.	ἐμαυτόν, -ήν	σεαυτόν, -ήν	ἐαυτόν, -ήν, -ό

Plural

G.	ἡμῶν αὐτῶν	ὕμῶν αὐτῶν	σφῶν αὐτῶν †
D.	ἡμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	ὕμῖν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς	σφίσιν αὐτοῖς, -αῖς, &c.
A.	ἡμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	ὕμᾶς αὐτούς, -άς	σφᾶς αὐτούς, -άς, σφέα αὐτά, &c.

* Or σαυτοῦ, σαυτῆς, &c.

† Or αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, &c.

‡ In the plural it may be declined as one word; as ἐαυτῶν or αὐτῶν, &c.

XXI. PRONOMINAL ADJECTIVES.

POSSESSIVES.

Sing.

<i>First Person</i>	<i>Second Person</i>	<i>Third Person</i>
ἐμός, ἐμή, ἐμόν my	σός, σή, σόν thy	ὅς, ἥ, ὅν his, her (IX. 2)

Plural

ἡμέτερ-ος, -α, -ον our	ὕμέτερ-ος, -α, -ον your	σφέτερ-ος, -α, -ον their (IX. 1).
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DEMONSTRATIVES.

1. οὗτος this

Sing.

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.V.	οὗτος	αὕτη	τοῦτο
G.	τούτου	ταύτης	τούτου
D.	τούτῳ	ταύτῃ	τούτῳ
A.	τούτῳ	ταύτην	τοῦτο

Dual

N.A.V.	τούτῳ	ταῦτα	τούτῳ
G.D.	τούτοιν	ταύταιν	τούτοις

Plural

N.V.	οὗτοι	αὗται	ταῦτα
G.	τούτων	τούτων	τούτων
D.	τούτοις	ταύταις	τούτοις
A.	τούτους	ταύτας	ταῦτα

2. τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο or τοσοῦτον, 'such—in size,' 'so great' (*tantus*); 3. τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or τοιοῦτον, 'such—in sort,' 'such' (*talis*); 4. τηλικούτος, τηλικαύτη, τηλικούτο or τηλικούτον, 'such—in age,' 'so old';—are declined like οὗτος, except that the initial τ is dropt throughout: as G. τοσοῦτον, N.P. τοσοῦτοι, τοσαῦται, τοσαῦτα.

5. ἐκεῖνος, ἐκείνη, ἐκεῖνο, 'that,' 'yonder'; 6. αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό 'very,' 'self' (*ipse*); 7. ἄλλος, ἄλλη, ἄλλο 'other'; are declined exactly like σοφο (IX. 2) except that ν is not added in the neuter: as ἐκεῖνο, not ἐκεῖνο-ν.

8. ὁ αὐτός 'the same.' The two words may either be declined separately, or may be contracted when the article ends in a vowel : as,

Sing. N. αὐτός, αὐτή, ταυτό or ταυτόν	G. ταυτοῦ, τῆς αὐτῆς, &c.
Plur. N. αὐτοί, αὐταί, ταῦτά	G. τῶν αὐτῶν, &c.

9. ὅδε 'this—here' is simply the article with the δέ affixed : as,

N. ὅδε, ἥδε, τόδε	G. τοῦδε, τῆςδε, τοῦδε	N.P. οἷδε, αἶδε, τάδε.
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10. τοσούδε 'such—in size,' 11. τοιόσδε 'such—in sort,' 12. τηλικόσδε 'such—in age,' are also quite regular adjectives with the δε affixed : as,

N. τοσούδε, τοσήδε, τοσόνδε	N. τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε.
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XXII.

RELATIVE, &c.

The Relative, ὅς 'which,' is declined exactly like ἐκεῖνος : as, N. ὅς, ἡ, ὃ
G. οὗ, ἧς, οὗ, &c.

The Interrogative τίς (stem τιν) 'what,' 'who' ? is declined quite regularly like δελφιν (V. 12), as N. τίς, τί ; G. τίνος ; D. plur. τίσι, &c. The forms τοῦ, τῷ are also used for τίνος, τίνι.

The Indefinite τις, τι is declined in the same way, except as regards accent : as, N. τις, τι ; G. τινός or του ; D. τινί or τῷ. N. and A. pl. neut. τινά or ἄττα.

The Relative ὅς and the Indefinite τις combined make ὅστις 'whichever' ; each part being declined : as,

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
<i>Sing.</i>			
N.	ὅστις	ἥτις	ὅτι
G.	οὗτινος or ὅτου	ἧστινος	οὗτινος
D.	ὧτινι or ὅτῳ	ἧτινι	ὧτινι
A.	ὄντινα	ἧντινα	ὄτι

Dual

	<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Neut.</i>
N.A.	ᾠτινε	αἰτινε	ᾠτινε
G.D.	οἰντινων	αἰντινων	οἰντινων

Plural

N.	οἴτινες	αἴτινες	ἅτινα or ἅττα
G.	ᾠντινων or ὅτων	αἰντινων	ᾠντινων
D.	οἴσισι or ὅτοις	αἰσισι	οἴσισι
A.	οὔσινας	ἀσινας	ἅτινα or ἅττα

XXIII.

CORRELATIVES.

	RELATIVE	INTERROGATIVE		INDEFINITE DEMONSTRATIVE	
		<i>Direct</i> What?	<i>Indirect</i> What	Some	That
Of several	ὅς	τίς	ὅστις	τις	(τός)
Of two	ὁπότερος	πότερος	ὁπότερος	ποτερός	ἐτέρος
In size	ὅσος	πόσος	ὁπόσος	ποσός	τόσος
In number	ὅσοι	πόσοι	ὁπόσοι	ποσοί	τόσοι
In sort	οἷος	ποιός	ὁποιός	ποιός	τοῖος
In age	ἡλίκος	πηλίκος	ὁπηλίκος	πηλίκος	τηλίκος

ADVERBIAL.

In manner	ὡς	as	πῶς	how?	ὅπως	πως	(τως) οὕτως
At place	οὗ	where	ποῦ	where?	ὅπου	που	(τόθι)
From place	θεν	whence	πόθεν	whence?	ὁπόθεν	ποθέν	τόθεν
To place	οἷ	whither	ποι	whither?	ὁποι	ποι	
At time	ὅτε	when	πότε	when?	ὁπότε	ποτέ	τότε
In way	ἥ	as	πῇ	how?	ὅπῃ	πῇ	

XXIV.

VERBS

TENSE

ΠΑΥ

Active.

	<i>Indicative</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Present	παύ-ω	I check	παύ-ε
Imperfect	ἔ-παυ-ον	I was checking	—
Future	παύ-σω	I will check	—
Aorist	ἔ-παυ-σα	I checked	παύ-σον
Perfect	πέ-παυ-κα	I have checked	πέ-παυ-κε
Pluperfect	ἐ-πε-παύ-κειν	I had checked	—

Passive and Middle.

Present	παύ-ομαι	I am checked *	παύ-ου
Imperfect	ἐ-παυ-όμην	I was being checked	—
Perfect	πέ-παυ-μαι	I have been checked	πέ-παυ-σο
Pluperfect	ἐ-πε-παύ-μην	I had been checked	—
Future Perfect	πε-παύ-σομαι	I shall have been checked	—

Middle.

Future	παύ-σομαι	I shall check myself	—
Aorist	ἐ-παυ-σάμην	I checked myself	παύ-σαι

Passive.

Future	παυ-θήσομαι	I shall be checked	—
Aorist	ἐ-παύ-θην	I was checked	παύ-θητι

* Or 'I check

VERBS.

IN ω.

AFFIXES.

'check.'

<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
παύ-ω	παύ-οιμι	παύ-ειν	παύ-ών, ουσα, ον (T. IX. 9)
—	—	—	—
παύ-σω	παύ-σοιμι	παύ-σειν	παύ-σων, σουσα, σον (T. IX. 9)
παύ-σω	παύ-σαιμι	παύ-σαι	παύ-σας, σασα, σαν (T. IX. 8)
πε-παύ-κω	πε-παύ-κοιμι	πε-παυ-κέναι	πε-παυ-κώς, κυία, κός (T. IX. 10)
—	—	—	—
παύ-ωμαι	παυ-οίμην	παύ-εσθαι	παυ-όμενος, η, ον
—	—	—	—
πεπαυμένος ὦ	πεπαυμένος εἶην	πε-παυ-σθαι	πε-παυ-μένος, η, ον
—	—	—	—
	πε-παυ-σοίμην	πε-παυ-σεσθαι	πε-παυ-σόμενος, η, ον
	—	—	—
παύ-σωμαι	παυ-σοίμην	παύ-σεσθαι	παυ-σόμενος, η, ον
	παυ-σαίμην	παύ-σασθαι	παυ-σάμενος, η, ον
	—	—	—
παυ-θῶ	παυ-θησοίμην	παυ-θήσεσθαι	παυ-θησόμενος
	παυ-θείην	παυ-θῆναι	παυ-θείς, θείσα, θέν (T. IX. 8)

myself, &c.

XXV.

PERSONAL AFFIXES.

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 παύ-ω	παύ-ομεν	παύ-ομεν
2 παύ-εις	παύ-ετον	παύ-ετε
3 παύ-ει	παύ-ετον	παύ-ουσι

Future.

1 παύσ-ω	παύσ-ομεν	παύσ-ομεν
2 παύσ-εις	παύσ-ετον	παύσ-ετε
3 παύσ-ει	παύσ-ετον	παύσ-ουσι

Perfect.

1 πέπαυκ-α	πεπαύκ-αμεν	πεπαύκ-αμεν
2 πέπαυκ-ας	πεπαύκ-ατον	πεπαύκ-ατε
3 πέπαυκ-ε	πεπαύκ-ατον	πεπαύκ-ασι

Imperfect.

1 ἔπαυ-ον	ἐπαύ-ομεν	ἐπαύ-ομεν
2 ἔπαυ-ες	ἐπαύ-ετον	ἐπαύ-ετε
3 ἔπαυ-ε	ἐπαυ-έτην	ἔπαυ-ον

Aorist.

1 ἔπαυσ-α	ἐπαύσ-αμεν	ἐπαύσ-αμεν
2 ἔπαυσ-ας	ἐπαύσ-ατον	ἐπαύσ-ατε
3 ἔπαυσ-ε	ἐπαυσ-άτην	ἔπαυσ-αν

Pluperfect.

1 ἐπεπαύκ-ειν	ἐπεπαύκ-ειμεν	ἐπεπαύκ-ειμεν
2 ἐπεπαύκ-εις	ἐπεπαύκ-ειτον	ἐπεπαύκ-ειτε
3 ἐπεπαύκ-ει	ἐπεπαυκ-είτην	ἐπεπαύκ-εσαν ὅτ εἰσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2 παύ-ε	παύ-ετον	παύ-ετε
3 παυ-έτω	παυ-έτω	παυ-όντων ὅτ -έτωσαν

Perfect.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
2	πέπαυκ-ε	πεπαύκ-ετον	πεπαύκ-ετε
3	πεπαυκ-έτω	πεπαυκ-έτων	πεπαυκ-όντων or -έτωσαν

Aorist.

2	παύσ-ον	παύσ-ατον	παύσ-ατε
3	παυσ-άτω	παυσ-άτων	παυσ-άντων or -άτωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	παύ-ω	παύ-ωμεν	παύ-ωμεν
2	παύ-ης	παύ-ητον	παύ-ητε
3	παύ-η	παύ-ητον	παύ-ωσι

Perfect.

πεπαύκ-ω, -ης, -η, &c.

Aorist.

παύσ-ω, -ης, -η, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	παύ-οιμι	παύ-οιμεν	παύ-οιμεν
2	παύ-οις	παύ-οιτον	παύ-οιτε
3	παύ-οι	παυ-αίτην	παύ-οιεν

Future.

παύσ-οιμι, -οις, -οι, &c.

Perfect.

πεπαύκ-οιμι, -οις, -οι, &c.

Aorist.

1	παύσ-αιμι	παύσ-αιμεν	παύσ-αιμεν
2	παύσ-αις or -ειας	παύσ-αιτον	παύσ-αιτε
3	παύσ-αι or ειε	παυσ-αίτην	παύσ-αιεν or -ειαν

PARTICIPLES.

The Affix is always *ν*, though the *ν* is dropt altogether in the Perfect. They are declined of course as Adjectives : see II. 11, 12, and T. IX. 8—10.

XXVI. PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	παύ-ομαι	παυ-όμεθον	παυ-όμεθα
2	παύ-η οἱ -ει	παύ-εσθον	παύ-εσθε
3	παύ-εται	παύ-εσθον	παύ-ονται

Perfect.

1	πέπαυ-μαι	πεπαύ-μεθον	πεπαύ-μεθα
2	πέπαυ-σαι	πέπαυ-σθον	πέπαυ-σθε
3	πέπαυ-ται	πέπαυ-σθον	πέπαυ-νται

Future Perfect.

1	πεπαύσ-ομαι, like Pres. παύ-ομαι
---	----------------------------------

Imperfect.

1	ἔπαυ-όμην	ἐπαυ-όμεθον	ἐπαυ-όμεθα
2	ἐπαύ-ου	ἐπαύ-εσθον	ἐπαύ-εσθε
3	ἐπαύ-ετο	ἐπαυ-έσθην	ἐπαύ-οντο

Pluperfect.

1	ἐπεπαύ-μην	ἐπεπαύ-μεθον	ἐπεπαύ-μεθα
2	ἐπέπαυ-σο	ἐπέπαυ-σθον	ἐπέπαυ-σθε
3	ἐπέπαυ-το	ἐπεπαύ-υθην	ἐπέπαυ-ντο

MIDDLE

Future.

1	παύσ-ομαι, like Pres. παύ-ομαι
---	--------------------------------

Aorist.

1	ἔπαυσ-άμην	ἐπαυσ-άμεθον	ἐπαυσ-άμεθα
2	ἐπαύσ-ω	ἐπαύσ-ασθον	ἐπαύσ-ασθε
3	ἐπαύσ-ατο	ἐπαυσ-άσθην	ἐπαύσ-αντο

PASSIVE

Future.

1	πανθήσ-ομαι, like Pres. παύ-ομαι
---	----------------------------------

Aorist.

1	ἐπαύθ-ην	ἐπαύθ-ημεν	ἐπαύθ-ημεν
2	ἐπαύθ-ης	ἐπαύθ-ητον	ἐπαύθ-ητε
3	ἐπαύθ-η	ἐπαυθ-ήτην	ἐπαύθ-ησαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
2	παύ-ου	παύ-εσθον	παύ-εσθε
3	παυ-έσθω	παυ-έσθων	παυ-έσθων οἱ -έσθωσαν

Perfect.

2	πέπαυ-σο	πέπαυ-σθον	πέπαυ-σθε
3	πεπαύ-σθω	πεπαύ-σθων	πεπαύ-σθων οἱ -σθωσαν

MIDDLE

Aorist.

2	παῦσ-αι	παῦσ-ασθον	παῦσ-ασθε
3	παυσ-άσθω	παυσ-άσθων	παυσ-άσθων οἱ -άσθωσαν

PASSIVE

Aorist.

2	παύθ-ητι	παύθ-ητον	παύθ-ητε
3	παυθ-ήτω	παυθ-ήτων	παυθ-ήτωσαν οἱ -έντω

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	παύ-ωμαι	παυ-ώμεθον	παυ-ώμεθα
2	παύ-ῃ	παύ-ησθον	παύ-ησθε
3	παύ-ηται	παύ-ησθον	παύ-ωνται

Perfect.

1	πεπαυ-μένος ὦ	πεπαυ-μένοι ὦμεν	πεπαυ-μένοι ὦμεν
2	— ἦς	— ἦτον	— ἦτε
3	— ῆ	— ῆτον	— ὦσι

MIDDLE

Aorist.

1 παῦσ-ωμαι, like Pres.

PASSIVE

Aorist.

1	παυθ-ῶ	παυθ-ῶμεν	παυθ-ῶμεν
2	παυθ-ῆς	παυθ-ῆτον	παυθ-ῆτε
3	παυθ-ῇ	παυθ-ῆτον	παυθ-ῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Sing.</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	παυ-οίμην	παυ-οίμεθον	παυ-οίμεθα
2	παύ-οιο	παύ-οισθον	παύ-οισθε
3	παύ-οιτο	παυ-οίσθην	παύ-οιωτο

Perfect.

1	πεπαυ-μένος εἶην	πεπαυμένω εἶμεν	πεπαυμένοι εἴμεν
2	— εἶης	— εἶτον	— εἶτε
3	— εἶη	— εἶτην	— εἶεν

Future Perfect.

- 1 πεπαυσ-οίμην, like Pres.

MIDDLE

Future.

- 1 παυσ-οίμην, like Pres.

Aorist.

1	παυσ-αίμην	παυσ-αίμεθον	παυσ-αίμεθα
2	παύσ-αιο	παύσ-αισθον	παύσ-αισθε
3	παύσ-αιτο	παυσ-αίσθην	παύσ-αιωτο

PASSIVE

Future.

- 1 παυθησ-οίμην, like Pres.

Aorist.

1	παυθ-εἶην	παυθ-εἶμεν ὅτ -εἶμεν	παυθ-εἶμεν ὅτ -εἶμεν
2	παυθ-εἶης	παυθ-εἶτον ὅτ -εἶτον	παυθ-εἶτε ὅτ -εἶτε
3	παυθ-εἶη	παυθ-εἶτην ὅτ -εἶτην	παυθ-εἶσαν ὅτ -εἶεν

PARTICIPLES.

All the Participles are declined like σοφο (T. IX. 2), except the Aorist Passive, which takes the Active Affix with the link vowel ε: as παυθ-ε-ντ. It is declined, T. IX. 8.

XXVII. CONTRACTED VERBS;

OR,

VERBS WITH HARD VOWEL STEMS.

a Stems—τιμα honour (4).

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμάομεν	τιμῶμεν
2 τιμάεις	τιμᾷς	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε
3 τιμάει	τιμᾷ	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάουσι	τιμῶσι

Imperfect Tense.

1 ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν	ἐτιμάομεν	ἐτιμῶμεν
2 ἐτίμαες	ἐτίμας	ἐτιμάετον	ἐτιμᾶτον	ἐτιμάετε	ἐτιμᾶτε
3 ἐτίμαε	ἐτίμα	ἐτιμάετην	ἐτιμᾶτην	ἐτίμαον	ἐτίμων

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

τίμαε	τίμα	τιμάετον	τιμᾶτον	τιμάετε	τιμᾶτε
3 τιμάετω	τιμάτω	τιμάετων	τιμάτων	τιμα-όντων οἱ -έτωσαν	τιμ-όντων οἱ -άτωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1 τιμάω	τιμῶ	τιμᾶωμεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμᾶωμεν	τιμῶμεν
2 τιμάης	τιμᾷς	τιμᾶήτων	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶήτε	τιμᾶτε
3 τιμάη	τιμᾷ	τιμᾶήτων	τιμᾶτον	τιμᾶωσι	τιμῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 τιμάοιμι	τιμῶμι	τιμάοιμεν	τιμῶμεν	τιμάοιμεν	τιμῶμεν
2 τιμάοις	τιμῶς	τιμάοιτον	τιμῶτον	τιμάοιτε	τιμῶτε
3 τιμάοι	τιμῶ	τιμαοίτην	τιμῶτην	τιμάοιεν	τιμῶεν
or,					
1 τιμαοίην	τιμῶην	τιμαοίημεν	τιμῶημεν	τιμαοίημεν	τιμῶημεν
2 τιμαοίης	τιμῶης	τιμαοίητον	τιμῶητον	τιμαοίητε	τιμῶητε
3 τιμαοίη	τιμῶη	τιμαοίητην	τιμῶητην	τιμάοιεν	τιμῶεν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμάειν τιμᾶν

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
τιμάων	τιμῶν	τιμάουσα	τιμῶσα	τιμάον	τιμῶν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 τιμάομαι	τιμῶμαι	τιμαόμεθον	τιμῶμεθον	τιμαόμεθα	τιμῶμεθα
2 τιμά-η, ει	τιμᾷ	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾷσθον	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾷσθε
2 τιμάεται	τιμᾶται	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾷσθον	τιμᾶνται	τιμῶνται

Imperfect Tense.

1 ἐτιμάομην	ἐτιμῶμην	ἐτιμαόμεθον	ἐτιμῶμεθον	ἐτιμαόμεθα	ἐτιμῶμεθα
2 ἐτιμάον	ἐτιμῶ	ἐτιμάεσθον	ἐτιμᾷσθον	ἐτιμάεσθε	ἐτιμᾷσθε
3 ἐτιμάετο	ἐτιμᾶτο	ἐτιμαέσθην	ἐτιμᾷσθην	ἐτιμᾶντο	ἐτιμῶντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2 τιμάον	τιμῶ	τιμάεσθον	τιμᾷσθον	τιμάεσθε	τιμᾷσθε
3 τιμάεσθω	τιμᾶσθω	τιμάεσθων	τιμᾶσθων	τιμα-έσθων	τιμᾶ-σθων
				or -έσθωσαν	or -σθώσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1	τιμάωμαι τιμῶμαι	τιμαῶμεθον τιμῶμεθον	τιμαῶμεθα	τιμῶμεθα	
2	τιμάῃ τιμᾷ	τιμάησθον τιμᾶσθον	τιμάησθε	τιμᾶσθε	
3	τιμάηται τιμάται	τιμάησθον τιμᾶσθον	τιμῶνται	τιμῶνται	

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1	τιμαοίμην τιμῶμην	τιμαοίμεθον τιμῶμεθον	τιμαοίμεθα	τιμῶμεθα	
2	τιμάοιο τιμῶο	τιμάοισθον τιμῶσθον	τιμάοισθε	τιμῶσθε	
3	τιμάοιτο τιμῶτο	τιμαοίσθην τιμῶσθην	τιμάοιντο	τιμῶντο	

INFINITIVE MOOD.

τιμάεσθαι τιμᾶσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

τιμαόμενος, -η, -ον τιμώμενος, -η, -ον

XXVIII.

ε Stems—φιλε love (5).

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1	φιλέω φιλῶ	φιλέομεν φιλοῦμεν	φιλέομεν	φιλοῦμεν	
2	φιλέεις φιλεῖς	φιλέετον φιλεῖτον	φιλέετε	φιλεῖτε	
3	φιλέει φιλεῖ	φιλέετον φιλεῖτον	φιλέουσι	φιλοῦσι	

Imperfect Tense.

1	ἐφίλειον ἐφίλουν	ἐφιλέομεν ἐφιλοῦμεν	ἐφιλέομεν	ἐφιλοῦμεν	
2	ἐφίλεες ἐφίλεις	ἐφιλέετον ἐφιλεῖτον	ἐφιλέετε	ἐφιλεῖτε	
3	ἐφίλεε ἐφίλει	ἐφιλέετην ἐφιλεῖτην	ἐφίλεον	ἐφίλουν	

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2	φίλεε φίλει	φιλέετον φιλεῖτον	φιλέετε	φιλεῖτε	
3	φιλέετω φιλείτω	φιλέετων φιλείτων	φιλε-όντων	φιλ-ούτων	
				ΟΓ -έτωσαν	ΟΓ -είτωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 φιλέω	φιλῶ	φιλέωμεν	φιλῶμεν	φιλέωμεν	φιλῶμεν
2 φιλέης	φιλήῃς	φιλέητον	φιλήητον	φιλέητε	φιλήητε
3 φιλέῃ	φιλήῃ	φιλέητον	φιλήητον	φιλέωσι	φιλῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1 φιλέοιμι	φιλοῖμι	φιλέοιμεν	φιλοῖμεν	φιλέοιμεν	φιλοῖμεν
2 φιλέοις	φιλοῖς	φιλέοιτον	φιλοῖτον	φιλέοιτε	φιλοῖτε
3 φιλέοι	φιλοῖ	φιλεοίτην	φιλοίτην	φιλέοιεν	φιλοίεν
or,					
1 φιλεοίην	φιλοίην	φιλεοίμεν	φιλοίμεν	φιλεοίμεν	φιλοίμεν
2 φιλεοίης	φιλοίης	φιλεοίητον	φιλοίητον	φιλεοίητε	φιλοίητε
3 φιλεοίῃ	φιλοίῃ	φιλεοίητην	φιλοίητην	φιλεοίσαν	φιλοίσαν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

φιλέειν φιλεῖν

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>	
φιλέων	φιλῶν	φιλέουσα	φιλοῦσα	φιλέον	φιλοῦν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 φιλέομαι	φιλοῦμαι	φιλεόμεθον	φιλούμεθον	φιλεόμεθα	φιλούμεθα
2 φιλέ-ῃ, ει	φιλ-ῃ, ει	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον	φιλέεσθε	φιλείσθε
3 φιλέεται	φιλείται	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον	φιλέονται	φιλούνται

Imperfect Tense.

1 ἐφιλέομην	ἐφιλοῦμην	ἐφιλεόμεθον	ἐφιλούμεθον	ἐφιλεόμεθα	ἐφιλούμεθα
2 ἐφιλέου	ἐφιλοῦ	ἐφιλέεσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐφιλέεσθε	ἐφιλείσθε
3 ἐφιλέετο	ἐφιλείτο	ἐφιλέεσθον	ἐφιλείσθον	ἐφιλέοντο	ἐφιλούντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2 φιλέεν	φιλοῦ	φιλέεσθον	φιλείσθον	φιλέεσθε	φιλείσθε
3 φιλέεσθω	φιλείσθω	φιλέεσθων	φιλείσθων	φιλέεσθ-ων	φιλείσθ-ων
				or -ωσαν	or -ωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 φιλέωμαι	φιλῶμαι	φιλέώμεθον	φιλῶμεθον	φιλεώμεθα	φιλῶμεθα
2 φιλήη	φιλήη	φιλέησθον	φιλήησθον	φιλέησθε	φιλήησθε
3 φιλήηται	φιλήηται	φιλέησθον	φιλήησθον	φιλέωνται	φιλῶνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1 φιλεοίμην	φιλοίμην	φιλεοίμεθον	φιλοίμεθον	φιλεοίμεθα	φιλοίμεθα
2 φιλέοιο	φιλοίοιο	φιλέοισθον	φιλοίσθον	φιλέοισθε	φιλοίσθε
3 φιλέοιτο	φιλοίτο	φιλεοίσθην	φιλοίσθην	φιλέοιντο	φιλοίντο

INFINITIVE MOOD.

φιλέεσθαι φιλεῖσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

φιλέμενος, -η, ον, &c. φιλούμενος, -η, -ον, &c.

XXIX.

o Stems—δουλο enslave (6).

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 δουλώ	δουλῶ	δουλόμεν	δουλοῦμεν	δουλόμεν	δουλοῦμεν
2 δουλόεις	δουλοῖς	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε
3 δουλόει	δουλοῖ	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόουσι	δουλοῦσι

Imperfect Tense.

1 ἐδούλων	ἐδούλουν	ἐδουλόμεν	ἐδουλοῦμεν	ἐδουλόμεν	ἐδουλοῦμεν
2 ἐδούλοες	ἐδούλους	ἐδουλόετον	ἐδουλοῦτον	ἐδουλόετε	ἐδουλοῦτε
3 ἐδούλοε	ἐδούλου	ἐδουλοέτην	ἐδουλοῦτην	ἐδούλοον	ἐδούλουν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2 δούλοε	δούλου	δουλόετον	δουλοῦτον	δουλόετε	δουλοῦτε
3 δουλοέτω	δουλοῦτω	δουλοέτων	δουλούτων	δουλο-όντων	δουλ-ούντων
				οἱ -έτωσαν	οἱ -ούτωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 δουλώ	δουλώ	δουλώμεν	δουλώμεν	δουλώμεν	δουλώμεν
2 δουλόης	δουλοῖς	δουλόητον	δουλώτων	δουλόητε	δουλώτε
3 δουλόη	δουλοῖ	δουλόητον	δουλώτων	δουλώσι	δουλώσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1 δουλόιμι	δουλοῖμι	δουλόοιμεν	δουλοῖμεν	δουλόοιμεν	δουλοῖμεν
2 δουλόις	δουλοῖς	δουλόοιτον	δουλοῖτον	δουλόοιτε	δουλοῖτε
3 δουλόι	δουλοῖ	δουλοοίτην	δουλοίτην	δουλόοιεν	δουλοῖεν
or,					
1 δουλοοίην	δουλοοίην	δουλοοίημεν	δουλοοίημεν	δουλοοίημεν	δουλοοίημεν
2 δουλοοίης	δουλοοίης	δουλοοίητον	δουλοοίητον	δουλοοίητε	δουλοοίητε
3 δουλοοίη	δουλοοίη	δουλοοοίτην	δουλοοοίτην	δουλοοοίεν	δουλοοοίεν

INFINITIVE MOOD.

δουλόειν δουλοῦν

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Masculine</i>		<i>Feminine</i>		<i>Neuter</i>
δουλόων	δουλων	δουλόουσα	δουλοῦσα	δουλόον δουλοῦν

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

<i>Singular</i>		<i>Dual</i>		<i>Plural</i>	
1 δουλόμαι	δουλοῦμαι	δουλόμεθον	δουλούμεθον	δουλόμεθα	δουλούμεθα
2 δουλόη, -ει	δουλοῖ	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
3 δουλόεται	δουλοῦται	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον	δουλόονται	δουλοῦνται

Imperfect Tense.

1 ἐδουλόμην	ἐδουλούμην	ἐδουλόμεθον	ἐδουλούμεθον	ἐδουλόμεθα	ἐδουλούμεθα
2 ἐδουλόου	ἐδουλοῦ	ἐδουλόεσθον	ἐδουλοῦσθον	ἐδουλόεσθε	ἐδουλοῦσθε
3 ἐδουλόετο	ἐδουλοῦτο	ἐδουλόεσθην	ἐδουλούσθην	ἐδουλόοντο	ἐδουλοῦντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2 δουλόου	δουλοῦ	δουλόεσθον	δουλοῦσθον	δουλόεσθε	δουλοῦσθε
3 δουλόεσθω	δουλοῦσθω	δουλόεσθων	δουλοῦσθων	δουλόεσθ-ων	δουλοῦσθ-ων
				or -ωσαν	or -ωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	δουλώμαι δουλώμαι	δουλώμεθον δουλώμεθον	δουλώμεθα δουλώμεθα
2	δουλόη δουλοῖ	δουλόησθον δουλώσθον	δουλόησθε δουλώσθε
3	δουλόηται δουλώται	δουλόησθον δουλώσθον	δουλώωνται δουλώωνται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1	δουλοοίμην δουλοοίμην	δουλοοίμεθον δουλοοίμεθον	δουλοοίμεθα δουλοοίμεθα
2	δουλόοιο δουλοοῖο	δουλόοισθον δουλοοίσθον	δουλόοισθε δουλοοίσθε
3	δουλόοιτο δουλοοῖτο	δουλοοίσθην δουλοοίσθην	δουλόουντο δουλοοῖντο

INFINITIVE MOOD.

δουλόεσθαι δουλοῦσθαι

PARTICIPLES.

δουλοόμενος, -ης, -ον, &c. δουλούμενος, -η, -ον, &c.

PERSONAL AFFIXES OF THE
STRONG TENSES.

XXX.

Type, τύπ 'strike'

2 Aorist	Active	ἐτύπ-ον, -ες, -ε, &c.	like	Imperfect	ἔπau-ον
2 Perfect	„	τέτυπ-α, -ας, -ε, &c.	„	Perfect	πέπαυκ-α
2 Pluperfect	„	ἐτετύπ-ειν, -εις, -ει, &c.	„	Pluperfect	ἐπεπαύκ-ειν
2 Aorist	Middle	ἐτύπ-όμην	„	Imperfect	ἐπau-όμην
2 Aorist	Passive	ἐτύπ-ην	„	Aorist	ἐπαύθ-ην
2 Future	„	τύπ-ήσομαι	„	Future	παυθ-ήσομαι

And so on throughout the Moods, except that there is a difference of Accents in the following forms:—

2 Aorist	Infinitive Active	τυπεῖν (not τύπειν, like παύειν)
„	Participle „	τυπών, τυπούσα, τυπόν, G. τυπόντος (not τύπων)
„	Infinitive Middle	τυπέσθαι (not τύπεσθαι, like παύεσθαι)
„	Imperative „	τυπού, D. τυπέσθον (not τύπου, τύπεσθον)

Also the 2 Aorist Imperative Passive keeps in the Second Person the Proper Affix *θι*, as τύπη-θι; instead of having to change it to *τι* by Dissimilation, as παύθη-τι (not παύθη-θι).

CLASS IV.,

	Character	Stem	English	Present	Future	Aorist
4	Dental	τ ὀνοματ	name	ὀνομάζω	ὀνομάσω	ὀνόμασα
5		δ φραδ	tell	φράζω	φράσω	ἔφρασα
6		βιβαδ	make to go	βιβάζω	βιβῶ	ἐβίβασα
7		κομδ	convey	κομίζω	κομῶ	ἐκόμισα
8	Liquid	λ ἀγγελ	report	ἀγγέλλω	ἀγγελῶ	ἤγγειλα
9		βαλ	throw	βάλλω	βαλῶ	...
10		στελ	send	στέλλω	στελῶ	ἔστειλα
11		ν φαν	show	φαίνω	φανῶ	ἔφηνα
12		κριν	sift	κρίνω	κρινῶ	ἐκρίνα
13		τεν	stretch	τείνω	τενῶ	ἔτεινα
14		ὀξύον	sharpen	ὀξύονω	ὀξύονῶ	ὠξύνω n.
15		ρ ἀρ	lift	αἶρω	ἀρῶ	ἤρα
16		φθερ	destroy	φθείρω	φθερῶ	ἔφθειρα

XXXV.

CLASS V.,

1	Vowel	α τρα	bore	τιτράω	τρήσω	ἔτηρσα
2		ο δο	give	διδῶ L.	δώσω	ἔδωκα
3	Dental	τ πετ	fall	πίπτω	πεσοῦμαι	...
4	Liquid	ν γεν	become	γίγνομαι	...	ἐγενάμην (tr.)
5		μεν	remain	μῖμνω	μενῶ	ἔμεινα

XXXVI.

CLASS VI.,

1	Vowel	ι τι	pay	τίνω	τίσω	ἔτισα
2		α βα	go	βαίνω	βήσομαι	ἔβησα (tr.)
3		ελα	drive	ελαύνω	ελῶ	ἤλασα
4	Guttural	κ δακ	bite	δάκνω	δήξομαι	...
5	Liquid	μ τεμ	cut	τέμνω	τεμῶ	...
6	Guttural	γ θιγ	touch	θιγγάνω	θίξομαι	...
7		χ λαχ	get by lot	λαγχάνω	λήξομαι	...
8		τυχ	hit	τυγχάνω	τεύξομαι	...
9	Labial	β λαβ	take	λαμβάνω	λήψομαι	...
10	Dental	θ λαθ	lie hid	λανθάνω	λήσω	...
			forget	λανθάνομαι	λήσομαι	...
11		πυθ	learn	πυνθάνομαι	πεύσομαι	...

* Only found in composition :

(continued).

(ζ)

<i>Perfect Active</i>	<i>Perfect Passive</i>	<i>Aorist Passive</i>	<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
ὠνόμακα	ὠνόμασμαι	ὠνομάσθην		
πέφρακα	πέφρασμαι	ἐφράσθην		
βεβίβακα π.	βεβίβασμαι λ.	ἐβιβάσθην λ.		
κεκόμικα	κεκόμισμαι	ἐκομίσθην		

(λλ)

ἡγγέλκα	ἡγγέλμαι	ἡγγέλθην	ἡγγελον γ., ἡγγέλην
βέβληκα	βέβλημαι	ἐβλήθην	ἔβαλον, ἐβαλόμην
ἔσταλκα	ἔσταλμαι	...	ἔστάλην

transposed)

πέφαγκα	πέφασμαι	ἐφάνθην	ἐφάνην	πέφηνα (int.)
κέκρικα	κέκριμαι	ἐκρίθην		
τέτακα	τέταμαι	ἐτάθην		
ὠξυγκα λ.	ὠξυμαι	ὠξύνθην		
ἦρκα	ἦρμαι	ἦρθην		
ἐφθαρκα	ἐφθαρμαι	...	ἐφθάρην	ἔφθορα

OR REDUPLICATED STEMS.

τέτρηκα π.	τέτρημαι	ἐτρήθην		
δέδωκα	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην	ἔδων (43)	
...	...	...	ἔπεσον	
...	...	...	ἐγενόμην (int.)	γέγονα

OR ν STEMS.

(ν)

τέτικα	τέτισμαι	ἐτίσθην		
βέβηκα	βέβαμαι *	ἐβάθην *	ἔβην (int. 58)	
ἐλήλακα (12, g)	ἐλήλαμαι	ἤλαθην		
δέδηχα λ.	δέδηγμαι	ἐδήχθην	ἔδακον, ἐδάκην	
τέτμηκα (29, g)	τέτμημαι	ἐτμήθην	ἔταμον, ἐταμόμην	

(αν)

...	...	...	ἔθιγον	
εἴληχα (12, f)	εἴληγμαι	ἐλήχθην	ἔλαχον	
τέτευχα γ.	τέτευγμαι λ.	ἐτεύχθην λ.	ἔτυχον	
εἴληφα	εἴλημμαι	ἐλήφθην	ἔλαβον	
...	...	...	ἔλαθον	λέληθα
...	λέλησμαι	...	εἰλαθόμην	
...	πέπυσμαι	...	ἐπυθόμην	

as, παρεβάθην.

CLASS VI.,

3.

	<i>Character</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>
12	Guttural	κ ἰκ	come	ἰκνέομαι	ἱξομαι
13		δεικ	show	δεικνύω γ.	δείξω

4.

XXXVII.

CLASS VII.,

1	Vowel	α γηρα	be old	γηράσκω	γηράσομαι
2		ἰλα	propitiate	ἰλάσκομαι	ἰλάσομαι
3		ε ἀρε	please	ἀρέσκω	ἀρέσω
4		α ἀπο-δρα	run away	ἀπο-διδράσκω	ἀποδράσομαι
5		μνα	remind	μμνήσκω	μνήσω
6		πρα	sell	πιπράσκω	...
7		ω βρω	consume	βιβρώσκω	βρώσομαι l.
8		γνω	know	γιγνώσκω	γνώσομαι
9		τρω	wound	τιτρώσκω	τρώσω
10	Consonant	κ ἀλυκ	shun	ἀλύσκω	ἀλύξω
11		χ διδαχ	teach	διδάσκω	διδάξω
12		ν χαν	gape	χάσκω	χανούμαι
13		θαν	die	θνήσκω	θανούμαι
14		ρ θορ	leap	θρώσκω	θορούμαι
15		κ ἀμπλακ	fail	ἀμπλακ-ί-σκω	...
16		ρ εὕρ	find	εὕρ-ί-σκω	...

XXXVIII.

CLASS VIII.,

1	Vowel	οι οἶ	think	οῖομαι	
		οἶε	...	...	οἶήσομαι
2		ε δε	bind	δέω (imp. δεῖ)	δήσω
		δεε	...	...	δεήσει
2b		δε	want	δέω (imp. δεῖ)	
		δεε	...	...	δεήσω
3	Guttural	κ δοκ	seem	...	δόξω
		δοκε	...	δοκέω	δοκήσω
4		χ μαχ	fight	μάχομαι	
		μαχε	...	...	μαχοῦμαι
5	Dental	τ πατ	eat	...	πάσομαι
		πατε	...	πατέομαι	

(continued).

(ve)

<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect Act.</i>	<i>Perfect Pass.</i>	<i>Aorist Pass.</i>	<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
...	...	ἴγμαι	...	ἰκόμην	

(vu)

ἔδειξα	δέδειχα	δέδειγμαι	εδείχθην	
--------	---------	-----------	----------	--

OR σκ STEMS.

ἐγήρᾱσα	γεγήρᾱκα	...	...	ἐγήρᾱν (58)	
ἰλασάμην	...	...	ἰλάσθην		
ἤρεσα	ἀρήρεκα l.	...	ἤρέσθην		
...	ἀποδέδρᾱκα	...	...	ἀπέδρᾱν (58)	
ἔμνησα	...	μέμνημαι	ἐμνήθην		
...	πέπρᾱκα	πέπρᾱμαι	ἐπράθην		
ἔβρωσα l.	βέβρωκα	βέβρωμαι	ἐβρώθην		
...	ἔγνωκα	ἔγνωσμαι	ἐγνώσθην	ἔγνω (58)	
ἔτρωσα	τέτρωκα	τέτρωμαι	ἐτρώθην		
ἦλυξα	...	...	...		
ἐδίδαξα	δεδίδαχα	δεδίδαγμαι	εδιδάχθην		
...	...	...	...	ἔχανον	κέχηνα
...	τέθνηκα	...	...	ἔθανον	τέθνα-τον
...	...	...	...	ἔθορον	
...	...	...	...	ἤμπλακον	
...	...	...	...	εὔρον	

OR ε STEMS.

...	...	...	ῥήθην
ἔδησα	δέδεκα	δέδεμαι	ἐδέθην
ἐδέησε			
ἐδέησα	δεδέηκα	δεδέημαι	ἐδέήθην
ἔδοξα	...	δέδογμαι	ἐδόχθην
ἐδόκησα	δεδόκηκα	δεδόκημαι	ἐδοκήθην
ἐμαχεσάμην	...	μεμάχημαι	
ἐπασάμην	...	πέπασμαι	

CLASS VIII.,

Character	Stem	English	Present	Future
6	θ ὠθ ὠθε	push	... ὠθέω	ὤσω ὠθήσω
7	δχθ ἀχθε	vex	... ἀχθομαι	ἀχθέσομαι
8 Liquid	λ βουλ βουλε	wish	... βούλομαι	βουλήσομαι
9	καλ καλε	call	... καλέω	καλώ
10	θελ θελε	will	... θέλω	θελήσω
10b	έθελ έθελε	...	έθελω	έθελήσω
11	μελ μελε	cure	... μέλει, μέλομαι	μελήσει
12	μελλ μελλε	intend	... μέλλω	μελλήσω
13	μ γιμ γαμε	marry	... γαμέω	γαμῶ
14	νεμ νεμο	deal	... νέμα	νεμῶ
15	ν μεν μενε	remain	... μένω	μενῶ
16	ρ έρμ έρρε	go away	... ἔρρω	έρρήσω
17 Labial	β στιβ στιβε	tread	... στείβω	...
18 Liquid	ν γεν γενε	become	... γίγνομαι	... γενήσομαι
19 Dental	τ άμωτ άμωτε	err	... άμαρτάνω	... άμαρτήσομαι
20	βλαστ βλαστω	bud	... βλαστάνω	... βλαστήσω
21	θ αισθ αισθε	perceive	... αισθάνομαι	... αισθήσομαι
22	ειρ ειρε	hate (pass.)	... ἀπ-ει-θάνομαι	... ἀπ-εχθήσομαι
23	μαθ μαθε	learn	... μασθάνω	... μαθήσομαι
24 (Guttural)	ξ αυξ αυξε	increase	... αυξάνω & αυζώ	... αυξήσω
25	κ άμωλ άμωλατε	fail	... άμωλαίνομαι	... άμωλήσω

(continued).

<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect Act.</i>	<i>Perfect Pass.</i>	<i>Aorist Pass.</i>	<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
ἔωσα	ἔωκα 1.	ἔωσμαι	ἔώσθην		
...	...	ἤχθημαι 1.	ἤχθесθην		
...	...	βεβούλημαι	ἤβουλήθην		
...	κέκληκα	κέκλημαι	έκλήθην		
ἐκάλεσα					
ἠθέλησα	ἠθέληκα				
ἐμέλησε	μεμέληκε				
ἠμέλλησα (11, 1)					
ἔγνημα					
...	γεγάμηκα	γεγάμημαι	ἐγαμήθην 1.		
ἔνειμα	νενέμηκα	νενέμημαι	ένεμήθην		
...					
ἔμεινα	μεμένηκα				
...					
ἤρρησα	ἤρρηκα				
...	...	ἔστιβημαι			
ἐγενάμην (tr.)	...	...	...	ἐγενόμην	γέγονα
...	...	γεγένημαι	ἐγενήθην		
...	...	...	...	ἤμαρτον	
...	ἡμάρτηκα	ἡμάρτημαι	ἡμαρτήθην		
...	...	...		ἔβλαστον	
...	βεβλάστηκα				
...	...	...	...	ἠσθόμην	
...	...	ἦσθημαι			
...	...	...	...	ἄπ-ἠχθόμην	
...	...	ἄπ-ἠχθημαι			
...	...	...	...	ἔμαθον	
...	μεμάθηκα				
ἠύξησα	ἠύξηκα	ἠύξημαι	ἠύξήθην		
...	...	...	...	ἤμπλακον	

CLASS VIII.,

	<i>Character</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>
26	Liquid	ρ εὖρ εὐρε	find	εὐρίσκω	...
27		στερ στερε	deprive	στερίσκω στερέω r.	εὐρήσω στερῶ στερήσω
28	Labial	π τυπ τυπτε	strike	τύπτω	τύψω l. τυπτήσω
29	Liquid	λ ὀφελ ὀφειλε	owe	ὀφείλω	...
30		ρ χαρ χαρε and χαιρε	rejoice	χαίρω	...
			...	...	χαίρήσω

XXXIX.

CLASS IX.,

1	Various	αἶρε ἐλ	take	αἶρέω	αἶρήσω
2		ἐρχ ἐλυθ	come	ἐρχομαι	...
3		ὄρα ἰδ	see	ὀράω	ἐλεύσομαι
4		ὀπ παθ	suffer	πάσχω	...
5		πενθ θρεχ δραμ(ε)	run	τρέχω	πείσομαι θρέξομαι δραμοῦμαι

XL.

VARIANTS.

	<i>Character</i>	<i>Stem</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Present</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Aorist</i>
1	Soft Vowel	υ λυ	loose	λύω	λῦσω	ἔλυσα
2		θυ	offer	θύω	θύσω	ἔθυσα
3		δυ	sink	δύω (& δύνω)	δύσω	ἔδυσα
4		ελκυ	drag	ἐλκύω l.	ἐλκύσω l.	εἰλκῦσα
5	Guttural	γ ἀγ	lead	ἄγω	ἄξω	...
6		λεγ	lay	λέγω	λέξω	ἔλεξα
7	Labial	π τρεπ	turn	τρέπω	τρέψω	ἔτρεψα
8		πεμπ	send	πέμπω	πέμψω	ἔπεμψα
9		φ τρεφ	nourish	τρέφω	θρέψω	ἔθρεψα
10		στρέφ	twist	στρέφω	στρέψω	ἔστρεψα

(continued).

<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect Act.</i>	<i>Perfect Pass.</i>	<i>Aorist Pass</i>	<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
...	...	...	...	εὔρον	
...	εὔρηκα	εὔρημαι	εὔρέθην		
...	...	...	...	ἐστέρην	
ἐστέρησα	ἐστέρηκα	ἐστέρημαι	ἐστερήθην		
ἔτυψα	...	τέτυμμαι	ἐτύφθην γ.	ἔτυπον γ., ἐτύπην	
...	τετύπηκα l.				
...	...	...	...	ᾠφελον	
ᾠφείλησα	ᾠφείληκα	...	ᾠφειλήθην		
...	...	...	...	ἐχάρην	
...	κεχάρηκα	κεχάρημαι			

OR MIXED STEMS.

...	ῆρηκα	ῆρημαι	ῆρέθην		
...	...	...	...	εἶλον	
...	...	...	...	ἦλθον (sync.)	ἐλήλυθα
...	ἐώρακα (11, k)	ἐώραμαι	ἐωράθην l.		
...	...	...	...	εἶδον	
...	...	ᾤμμαι	ᾤφθην	...	ᾤωπα
...	...	...	...	ἔπαθον	
...	...	...	...	...	πέπονθα
...	δεδράμηκα	...	...	ἔδραμον	

CLASS I.

<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect M. & P.</i>	<i>Aorist Passive</i>	<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
λελύκα	λελύμαι	ἐλύθην		
τέθυκα	τέθυμαι	ἐτύθην		
δέδυκα	δέδυμαι	ἐδύθην	ἔδυν (int. 58)	
εἰλύκα	εἰλυσμαι	εἰλκύσθην		
ἤγηχα	ἤγμαι	ἤχθην	ἤγαγον, ἡγαγόμεν	
εἰλόχα	εἰλεγμαι	ἐλέχθην	ἐλέγην	
τέτροφα	τέτραμμαι	ἐτρεφθην	ἔτραπ-ον, -όμεν -ην	
πέπομφα	πέπεμμαι	ἐπέμφθην		
τέτροφα	τέθραμμαι	ἐθρέφθην	ἐτράφην	
ἔστροφα	ἔστραμμαι	ἐστρέφθην	ἐστράφην	

						CLASS
11	Character	Stem	English	Present	Future	
11	Soft Vowel	υ πλυ	sail	πλέω	πλευσοῦμαι	
12		πνυ	blow	πνέω	πνευσοῦμαι	
13		ινυ	swim	νέω	νευσοῦμαι	
14		ρυ	flow	ρέω	ρεύσομαι	
15		θυ	run	θέω	θεύσομαι	
16		χυ	pour	χέω	χέω	
17	Guttural	τεκ	produce	τίκτω	τέξομαι	CLASS
						CLASS
18	Dental	τ πλατ	shape	πλάσσω	πλάσσω	1.
19		ἐρετ	row	ἐρέσσω	ἐρέσσω	
20		πατ	sprinkle	πάσσω	πάσσω	
						2.
21	Guttural	γ κραγ	cry out	κράζω	κράξομαι	
22		οιμωγ	wail	οιμώζω	οιμώξομαι	
23		στεναγ	sigh	στενάζω	στενάξω	
24		κλαγγ	clang	κλάζω	κλάγξω	
						4.
25	Liquid	λ ὀφελ	owe	ὀφείλω		
		ὀφλ	...	ὀφλ-ισκ-άν-ω		
		ὀφελε	...	...	ὀφελήσω	
		ὀφλε	...	...	ὀφλήσω	
26	Diphthong	και	burn	καίω & κάω	καύσω	
27		κλαυ	weep	κλαίω & κλάω	κλαύσομαι	
		...	...	...	κλαίησω & κλαήσω	
						CLASS
28	Liquid	μολ	come	βλώσσω	μολοῦμαι	
29		άλ & άλω	take (pass.)	άλίσκομαι	άλώσομαι	
30		ἀναλ & ἀνάλω	expend	ἀναλίσκω	ἀναλώσω	
						CLASS
31	Various	φαγ, ἐδ	eat	ἐσθίω	ἔδομαι	
2		σεχ, ἐχ, σχε	have	ἔχω	ἔξω & σχήσω	
			undertake	ὑπισχνέομαι	ὑποσχέσομαι	
			have about	ἀμπέχω	ἀμψέξω	
33		σεπ, ἐπ	follow	ἔπομαι	ἔψομαι	
34		ἐπ, ἐρ (ρε)	say	...	ἐρώ	
35		πι, πο	drink	πίνω	πίομαι	
36		πετ, πιτ, πτο	fall	πίπτω, πιτνέω	πεσοῦμαι	
37		φερ, οί, ἐνεγκ	bear	φέρω	οἶσω	

II.

<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect M. & P. Aorist Pass.</i>		<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
ἐπλευσα	πέπλευκα	πέπλευσμαι	ἐπλεύσθην		
ἐπνευσα	πέπνευκα				
ἐνευσα	νένευκα				
ἐρρευσα	...	...	...	ἐρρύην	

ἐχεα

κέχϋκα

κέχϋμαι

ἐχίϋθην

III.

... ... τέτεγμαι ἐτέχθην ἔτεκον, ἐτεκύμην τέτοκα

IV.

(σσ)

ἐπλασα ... πέπλασμαι ἐπλάσθην

ἤρεσα

ἐπασα

...

πέπασμαι

ἐπάσθην

(ς)

ἐκραξα

...

...

...

...

κέκρῶγα

ῶμωξα

...

ῶμωγμαι

...

ἑστέναξα

...

ἑστέναγμαι

...

ἑκλαγξα

...

...

...

ἑκλαγον

κέκλαγγα

(transposed)

...

...

...

...

ᾠφελον

...

...

...

...

ᾠφλον

ὠφειλησα

ὠφειληκα

ὠφειλήθην

...

ὠφληκα

καυσα (part. κέας)

κέκαυκα

κέκαυμαι

ἐκαύθην

ἐκάην

κλαυσα

...

...

κέκλαυμαι

ἐκλαύσθην

*II.

...

...

...

...

ἔμολον

...

ἐάλωκα

...

...

ἐάλων (58)

νῆλωσα or

ἀνῆλωκα or

...

ἀνῆλώθην or

νᾶλωσα

ἀνάλωκα

...

ἀνάλώθην

X.

...

ἐδήδοκα

ἐδήδεσμαι

ἠδέσθην

ἔφαγον

...

ἔσχηκα

ἔσχημαι

ἐσχέθην

ἔσχον

...

...

ὑπέσχημαι

...

ὑπεσχίμην

...

...

...

...

ἤμπισχον

...

...

...

...

ἐσπόμην

πα

εἴρηκα

εἴρημαι

ἐρρήθην

εἶπον

...

πέπωκα

πέπομαι γ.

ἐπόθην

ἔπιον

...

πέπτωκα

...

...

ἔπeson

εγκα

ἐνήνοχα

ἐνήνεγμαι

ἠνέχθην

ἠνεγκον

						CLASS
	Character	Stem	English	Present	Future	
11	Soft Vowel	υ πλυ	sail	πλέω	πλευσοῦμαι	
12		πνυ	blow	πνέω	πνευσοῦμαι	
13		νυ	swim	νέω	νευσοῦμαι	
14		ρυ	flow	ρέω	ρεύσομαι	
15		θυ	run	θέω	θεύσομαι	
16		χυ	pour	χέω	χέω	
17	Guttural	τεκ	produce	τίκτω	τέξομαι	CLASS
						CLASS
18	Dental	τ πλατ	shape	πλάσσω	πλάσω	1.
19		ἐρετ	row	ἐρέσσω	ἐρέσω	
20		πατ	sprinkle	πάσσω	πάσω	
						2.
21	Guttural	γ κραγ	cry out	κράζω	κράξομαι	
22		οἰμωγ	wail	οἰμώζω	οἰμώξομαι	
23		στεναγ	sigh	στενάζω	στενάξω	
24		κλαγγ	clang	κλάζω	κλάγξω	
						4.
25	Liquid	λ ὀφελ	owe	ὀφείλω		
		ὀφλ	...	ὀφλ-ισκ-άν-ω		
		ὀφέλε	...	...	ὀφειλήσω	
		ὀφλε	...	...	ὀφλήσω	
26	Diphthong	καυ	burn	καίω & κάω	καύσω	
27		κλαυ	weep	κλαίω & κλάω	κλαύσομαι	
		...	...	...	κλαιήσω & κλαήσω	
						CLASS
28	Liquid	μολ	come	θλώσκω	μολοῦμαι	
29		δλ & ἄλω	take (pass.)	ἄλισκομαι	ἄλώσομαι	
30		ἀνᾱλ & ἀνᾱλω	expend	ἀνᾱλίσκω	ἀνᾱλώσω	
						CLASS
31	Various	φαγ, ἐδ	eat	ἐσθίω	ἔδομαι	
2		σεχ, ἐχ, σχε	have	ἔχω	ἔξω & σχήσω	
			undertake	ὑπισχνέομαι	ὑποσχίσομαι	
			have about	ἀμπέχω	ἀμφέξω	
33		σεπ, ἐπ	follow	ἐπομαι	ἐψομαι	
34		ἐπ, ἐρ (ρε)	say	...	ἐρῶ	
35		πι, πο	drink	πίνω	πίομαι	
36		πετ, πιτ, πτο	fall	πίπτω, πιτνέω	πεσοῦμαι	
37		φερ, οἰ, ἐνεγκ	bear	φέρω	οἶσω	

II.

<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect M. & P. Aorist Pass.</i>		<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
ἔπλευσα	πέπλευκα	πέπλευσμαι	ἐπλεύσθην		
ἔπνευσα	πέπνευκα				
ἐνευσα	νένευκα				
ἔρρευσα	...	...	...	ἐρρήνῃ	

ἔχεα

κέχῃκα

κέχῃμαι

ἐχέθην

III.

... ... τέτεγμαι ἐτέχθην ἔτεκον, εἰτεκούμην τέτοκα

IV.

(σσ)

ἔπλασα ... πέπλασμαι ἐπλάσθην

ἤρεσα

ἐπάσα

...

πέπασμαι

ἐπάσθην

(ς)

ἔκραξα

...

...

...

ᾤμωξα

...

ᾤμωγμαι

ἐστέναξα

...

ἐστέναγμαι

ἐκλαγξα

...

...

ἐκλαγον

κέκλαγγα

(transposed)

...

...

...

...

ᾤφελον

ᾤφειλσα

ᾤφειλκα

ᾤφειλήθην

...

ᾤφληκα

ἔκαυσα (part. κέας)

κέκαυκα

κέκαυμαι

ἐκαύθην

ἐκάην

ἔκλαυσα

...

...

κέκλαυμαι

ἐκλαύσθην

VII.

...

...

...

...

ἔμολον

...

ἔάλωκα

...

...

ἔάλων (58)

ἀνήλωσα or

ἀνήλωκα or

...

ἀνηλώθην or

ἀνάλωσα

ἀνάλωκα

...

ἀνάλωθην

IX.

...

ἐδήδοκα

ἐδήδεσμαι

ἠδέσθην

ἔφαγον

...

ἔσχηκα

ἔσχημαι

ἐσχέθην

ἔσχον

...

...

ὑπέσχημαι

...

ὑπέσχύμην

...

...

...

...

ἡμπισχον

...

...

...

...

ἐσπέμην

ἔιπα

εἶρηκα

εἶρημαι

ἐρρήθην

εἶπον

...

πέπωκα

πέπομαι Γ.

ἐπόθην

ἔπιον

...

πέπτωκα

...

...

ἔπесον

ἦνεγκα

ἐνήνοχα

ἐνήνεγμαι

ἠνέχθην

ἦνεγκον

XLI.

VERBS

VOWEL

a Stem,

		<i>Indicative</i>	<i>English</i>	<i>Imperative</i>
Active	Present	ἵστημι	I place	ἵσταθι or ἵστη
	Imperfect	ἵστην	I was placing	—
	2 Aorist	ἕστην	I stood	στήθι
	2 Perfect	ἕσταμεν	We stand	ἕσταθι
Middle & Passive	Present	ἵσταμαι	I stand	ἵτασο
	Imperfect	ἵσταμην	I was standing	—

e Stem,

Active	Present	τίθμι	I set	τίθει
	Imperfect	ἐτίθην	I was setting	—
	2 Aorist	(ἔθην) ἔθετον	Ye two set	θείς
Middle & Passive	Present	τίθεμαι	I set for myself	τίθεσο
	Imperfect	ἐτιθέμην	I was setting, &c.	—
Middle	2 Aorist	ἔθέμην	I set, &c.	θοῦ

o Stem,

Active	Present	δίδωμι	I give	δίδου
	Imperfect	ἐδίδων	I was giving	—
	2 Aorist	(ἔδων) ἔδοτον	Ye two gave	δός
Middle & Passive	Present	δίδομαι	Used only in compounds	δίδοσο
	Imperfect	ἐδιδόμην	...	—
Middle	2 Aorist	ἔδόμην		δοῦ

Consonant Stem,

Active	Present	δείκνυμι	I show	δείκνυ
	Imperfect	ἐδείκνυν	I was showing	
Middle & Passive	Present	δείκνυμαι	Hardly used in Attic	δείκνύσο
	Imperfect	ἐδείκνυμην		

XLII.

TENSES OF THE ABOVE VERBS

ACTIVE.

			<i>Future</i>	<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect</i>
1	στα	stand	στήσω (trans.)	ἕστησα (tr.)	ἕστηκα (int.)
2	θε	set	θήσω	ἔθηκα	τέθεικα
3	δο	give	δώσω	ἔδωκα	δέδωκα
4	δεικ	show	δείξω	ἔδειξα	δέδειχα

IN μι.

STEMS.

στα 'stand' (1).

<i>Subjunctive</i>	<i>Optative</i>	<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Participle</i>
ιστῶ	ισταῖην	ιστάναι	ιστάς, ἄσα, ἄν
στῶ	σταῖην	στήναι	στάς, στᾶσα, στάν
ἑστῶμεν	ἑσταῖην	ἑστάναι	ἑστάς, ὦσα, ὤς
ιστῶμαι	ισταίμην	ἴστασθαι	ιστάμενος

θε 'set' (2).

τιθῶ	τιθείην	τιθέναι	τιθείς, εἷσα, ἐν
θῶ	θείην	θῆναι	θείς, θεῖσα, θέν
τιθῶμαι	τιθείμην	τίθεσθαι	τιθέμενος
θῶμαι	θείμην	θέσθαι	θέμενος

δο 'give' (3).

διδῶ	διδόην	διδόναι	διδούς, δοῦσα, δόν
δῶ	δοίην	δοῦναι	δούς, δοῦσα, δόν
διδῶμαι	διδοίμην	δίδοσθαι	διδόμενος
δῶμαι	δοίμην	δόσθαι	δόμενος

δεικ 'show' (4).

δεικνύω	δεικνύοιμι	δείκνυναι	δεικνύς, νύσα, νύν
δεικνύμαι	δεικνυοίμην	δείκνυσθαι	δεικνύμενος

WHICH ARE FORMED LIKE VERBS IN ω.

MIDDLE.

PASSIVE.

<i>Pluperfect</i>	<i>Future</i>	<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Aorist</i>
ἑστήκειν (or εἶσθ)	στήσομαι	ἑστησάμην, tr.	ἔσταμαι (r)	ἐστάθην
ἔτεθείκειν	θήσομαι	...	τέθειμαι	ἐτέθην
ἔδεδώκειν	δώσομαι	...	δέδομαι	ἐδόθην
ἔδειδείχεν	δείξομαι	ἐδειξάμην	δέδειγμαι	ἐδείχθην

PERSONAL AFFIXES.

XLIII.

στα 'stand' (1).

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	ἵσταν-μι	ἵσταν-μεν	ἵσταν-μεν
2	ἵσταν-ς	ἵσταν-τον	ἵσταν-τε
3	ἵσταν-σι	ἵσταν-των	ἵσταν-σι

Imperfect.

1	ἵσταν-ν	ἵσταν-μεν	ἵσταν-μεν
2	ἵσταν-ς	ἵσταν-τον	ἵσταν-τε
3	ἵσταν	ἵσταν-την	ἵσταν-σαν

2 Aorist.

1	ἔσταν-ν	ἔσταν-μεν	ἔσταν-μεν
2	ἔσταν-ς	ἔσταν-τον	ἔσταν-τε
3	ἔσταν	ἔσταν-την	ἔσταν-σαν

2 Perfect.

1		ἑσταν-μεν	
2		ἑσταν-τε	
3		ἑσταν-σι	

2 Pluperfect.

3		ἑσταν-σαν	
---	--	-----------	--

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2	ἵστανθι οἱ ἵσταν	ἵσταν-τον	ἵσταν-τε
3	ἵσταν-τω	ἵσταν-των	ἵσταν-των οἱ τωσαν

2 Aorist.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
2	στή-θι	στή-τον	στή-τε
3	στή-τω	στή-των	στά-ντων οἱ στή-τωσθ'

2 Perfect.

2	ἔσῳ-θι	ἔσῳ-τον	ἔστα-τε
	ἔστά-τω		

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	ισῳ̄	ισῳ̄-μεν	ισῳ̄-μεν
2	ισῳ̄-ς	ισῳ̄-τον	ισῳ̄-τε
3	ισῳ̄	ισῳ̄-τον	ισῳ̄-σι

2 Aorist.

1	στῳ̄, στῳ̄ς, &c.	στῳ̄-μεν, &c.	στῳ̄-μεν, &c.
---	------------------	---------------	---------------

2 Perfect.

1	ἔστω	ἔσῳ̄μεν, ἔσῳ̄σι
---	------	-----------------

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	ισταίη-ν	ισταίη-μεν οἱ ισταίμεν	ισταίη-μεν οἱ ισταίμεν
2	ισταίη-ς	ισταίη-τον οἱ ισταίτον	ισταίη-τε οἱ ισταίτε
3	ισταίη	ισταίη-την οἱ ισταίτην	ισταίη-σαν οἱ ισταίεν

2 Aorist.

1	σταίη-ν, &c.	σταίη-μεν οἱ σταίμεν, &c.	σταίη-μεν οἱ σταίμεν, &c.
---	--------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

2 Perfect.

1	ἔσταίην, &c.
---	--------------

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	2 Aorist.	2 Perfect.
ιστά-ναι	στή-ναι	ἔστά-ναι

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἰστα-ντ Ν. ἰστάς, ἰσῶσα, ἰσάν Γ. ἰσάντος, ἰστάσης, &c.

2 *Aorist.*

στα-ντ Ν. στάς, σῶσα, σάν Γ. σάντος, στάσης, σάντος

2 *Perfect.*

ἔστα-οτ Ν. ἔσῶς, ἔσῶσα, ἔσός Γ. ἔσῶτος, ἔσῶσης, ἔσῶτος

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 ἰσᾶ-μαι	ἰσά-μεθον	ἰσά-μεθα
2 ἰστ-σαι	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-σθε
3 ἰσᾶ-ται	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-νται

Imperfect.

1 ἰσᾶ-μην	ἰσά-μεθον	ἰσά-μεθα
2 ἰσᾶ-σο	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-σθε
3 ἰσᾶ-το	ἰσά-σθην	ἰσᾶ-ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2 ἰστα-σο	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-σθε
3 ἰσά-σθω	ἰσά-σθων	ἰσά-σθων οἱ σθωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1 ἰσῶ-μαι	ισῶ-μεθον	ισῶ-μεθα
2 ἰσῆ-ν	ισῆ-σθον	ισῆ-σθε
3 ἰσῆ-ται	ισῆ-σθον	ισῶ-νται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	ἰσταί-μην	ἰσταί-μεθον	ἰσταί-μεθα
2	ἰσταί-ο	ἰσταί-σθον	ἰσταί-σθε
3	ἰσταί-το	ἰσταί-σθην	ἰσταί-ντο

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ἰστα-σθαι

PARTICIPLES.

ἰστά-μενος, -η, -ον

XLIV.

θε 'set' (2).

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present.</i>	
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 τίθη-μι	τίθε-μεν	τίθε-μεν
2 τίθη-ς	τίθε-τον	τίθε-τε
3 τίθη-σι	τίθε-τον	τίθέ-ασι or τιθεισι
	<i>Imperfect.</i>	
1 ἐτίθη-ν	ἐτίθε-μεν	ἐτίθε-μεν
2 ἐτίθη-ς	ἐτίθε-τον	ἐτίθε-τε
3 ἐτίθη	ἐτίθε-την	ἐτίθε-σαν
	<i>2 Aorist.</i>	
1 (ἔθη-ν)	ἔθε-μεν	ἔθε-μεν
2 (ἔθη-ς)	ἔθε-τον	ἔθε-τε
3 (ἔθη)	ἔθε-την	ἔθε-σαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present.</i>	
2 (τίθε-τι) τίθει	τίθε-τον	τίθε-τε
3 τίθέ-τω	τίθέ-των	τίθέ-ντων or τωσαν

PARTICIPLES.

Present.

ἰστα-ντ Ν. ἰστάς, ἰσῶσα, ἰσάν Γ. ἰσάντος, ἰσάσης, &c.

2 *Aorist.*

στα-ντ Ν. στάς, σῶσα, σάν Γ. σάντος, σάσης, σάντος

2 *Perfect.*

έστα-οτ Ν. έστώς, έσῶσα, έστός Γ. έσώτος, έσώσης, έσώτος

PASSIVE AND MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 ἰσᾶ-μαι	ἰσά-μεθον	ἰσά-μεθα
2 ἰστ-σαι	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-σθε
3 ἰσᾶ-ται	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-νται

Imperfect.

1 ἰσᾶ-μην	ἰσά-μεθον	ἰσά-μεθα
2 ἰσᾶ-σο	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-σθε
3 ἰσᾶ-το	ἰσά-σθην	ἰσά-ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2 ἰστα-σο	ἰστα-σθον	ἰστα-σθε
3 ἰσά-σθω	ἰσά-σθων	ἰσά-σθων οἱ σθωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1 ἰσῶ-μαι	ισῶ-μεθον	ισῶ-μεθα
2 ἰσῆ-ν	ισῆ-σθον	ισῆ-σθε
3 ἰσῆ-ται	ισῆ-σθον	ισῶ-νται

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	ἵσται-μην	ἵσται-μεθον	ἵσται-μεθα
2	ἵσται-ο	ἵσται-σθον	ἵσται-σθε
3	ἵσται-το	ἵσται-σθην	ἵσται-ντο

INFINITIVE MOOD.

ἵστα-σθαι

PARTICIPLES.

ἱστά-μενος, -η, -ον

XLIV.

θε 'set' (2).

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
<i>Present.</i>			
1	τίθη-μι	τίθε-μεν	τίθε-μεν
2	τίθη-ς	τίθε-τον	τίθε-τε
3	τίθη-σι	τίθε-τον	τίθέ-ασι οἱ τίθεισι
<i>Imperfect.</i>			
1	ἐτίθη-ν	ἐτίθε-μεν	ἐτίθε-μεν
2	ἐτίθη-ς	ἐτίθε-τον	ἐτίθε-τε
3	ἐτίθη	ἐτίθε-την	ἐτίθε-σαν
<i>2 Aorist.</i>			
1	(ἔθη-ν)	ἔθε-μεν	ἔθε-μεν
2	(ἔθη-ς)	ἔθε-τον	ἔθε-τε
3	(ἔθη)	ἔθε-την	ἔθε-σαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2	(τίθε-τι) τίθει	τίθε-τον	τίθε-τε
3	τίθέ-τω	τίθε-των	τίθέ-ντων οἱ τωσαν

			2 Aorist.	
Singular			Dual	Plural
2	θέ-ς		θέ-τω	θέ-τε
3	θεί-τω		θεί-τω	θεί-τωσιν ἢ τιώσιν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

			Present.	
1	τιβῶ		τιβῶ-μεν	τιβῶ-μεν
2	τιβῇ-ς		τιβῇ-τω	τιβῇ-τε
3	τιβῇ		τιβῇ-τω	τιβῶ-σι

2 Aorist.

βῶ, βῇς, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

			Present.	
1	τιβεῖν-ν		τιβεῖν-μεν ἢ τιβεῖ-μεν	τιβεῖν-μεν ἢ τιβεῖ-μεν
2	τιβεῖς-ς		τιβεῖν-των ἢ τιβεῖ-των	τιβεῖν-τε ἢ τιβεῖ-τε
3	τιβεῖν		τιβεῖν-την ἢ τιβεῖ-την	τιβεῖν-σαν ἢ τιβεῖε-ν

2 Aorist.

θεῖην, θεῖης, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	2 Aorist.
τιδέ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι

PARTICIPLE.

			Present.	
τιθε-ντ			N. τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν	G. τιθέντος, τιθείσης, &c.
			2 Aorist.	
θε-ντ			N. θεῖς, θεῖσα, θέν	G. θέντος, θείσης, θέντος

MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 τίθε-μαι	τιθέ-μεθον	τιθέ-μεθα
2 τίθε-σαι	τίθε-σθον	τίθε-σθε
3 τίθε-ται	τίθε-σθον	τίθε-νται

Imperfect.

1 ἐτιθέ-μην	ἐτιθέ-μεθον	ἐτιθέ-μεθα
2 ἐτίθε-σο	ἐτίθε-σθον	ἐτίθε-σθε
3 ἐτίθε-το	ἐτιθέ-σθην	ἐτίθε-ντο

2 Aorist.

1 ἔθε-μην	ἐθέ-μεθον	ἐθέ-μεθα
2 ἔθου (fr. ἐθε-σο)	ἐθε-σθον	ἐθε-σθε
3 ἔθε-το	ἐθε-σθην	ἐθε-ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2 τίθε-σο	τίθε-σθον	τίθε-σθε
3 τιθέ-σθω	τιθέ-σθων	τιθέ-σθων οἱ σθώσαν

2 Aorist.

2 θοῦ (fr. θε-σο)	θέ-σθον	θέ-σθε
3 θέ-σθω	θέ-σθων	θέ-σθων οἱ σθώσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1 τιθῶ-μαι	τιθῶ-μεθον	τιθῶ-μεθα
2 τιθῇ	τιθῇ-σθον	τιθῇ-σθε
3 τιθῇ-ται	τιθῇ-σθον	τιθῶ-νται

2 Aorist.

θῶμαι, θῇ, &c.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
2	θέ-ς	θέ-τον	θέ-τε
3	θέ-τω .	θέ-των	θέ-των οἱ τῶσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present.</i>	
1	τιθῶ	τιθῶ-μεν
2	τιθῇ-ς	τιθῇ-τον
3	τιθῇ	τιθῇ-τον

2 Aorist.

θῶ, θῆς, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Present.</i>	
1	τιθείη-ν	τιθείη-μεν οἱ τιθεῖ-μεν
2	τιθείης	τιθείη-τον οἱ τιθεῖ-τον
3	τιθείη	τιθείη-την οἱ τιθεῖ-την

2 Aorist.

θείην, θείης, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	2 Aorist.
τιθέ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Present.</i>	
τιθε-ντ	N. τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν G. τιθέντος, τιθείσης, &c.

2 Aorist.

θε-ντ	N. θείς, θείσα, θέν G. θέντος, θείσης, θέντος
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MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 <i>τίθε-μαι</i>	<i>τιθέ-μεθον</i>	<i>τιθέ-μεθα</i>
2 <i>τίθε-σαι</i>	<i>τίθε-σθον</i>	<i>τίθε-σθε</i>
3 <i>τίθε-ται</i>	<i>τίθε-σθον</i>	<i>τίθε-νται</i>

Imperfect.

1 <i>ἐτιθέ-μην</i>	<i>ἐτιθέ-μεθον</i>	<i>ἐτιθέ-μεθα</i>
2 <i>ἐτίθε-σο</i>	<i>ἐτίθε-σθον</i>	<i>ἐτίθε-σθε</i>
3 <i>ἐτίθε-το</i>	<i>ἐτιθέ-σθην</i>	<i>ἐτίθε-ντο</i>

2 Aorist.

1 <i>ἔθε-μην</i>	<i>ἔθε-μεθον</i>	<i>ἔθε-μεθα</i>
2 <i>ἔθου</i> (fr. <i>ἔθε-σο</i>)	<i>ἔθε-σθον</i>	<i>ἔθε-σθε</i>
3 <i>ἔθε-το</i>	<i>ἔθε-σθην</i>	<i>ἔθε-ντο</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2 <i>τίθε-σο</i>	<i>τίθε-σθον</i>	<i>τίθε-σθε</i>
3 <i>τίθε-σθω</i>	<i>τιθέ-σθων</i>	<i>τιθέ-σθων</i> or <i>σθωσαν</i>

2 Aorist.

2 <i>θοῦ</i> (fr. <i>θε-σο</i>)	<i>θέ-σθον</i>	<i>θέ-σθε</i>
3 <i>θέ-σθω</i>	<i>θέ-σθων</i>	<i>θέ-σθων</i> or <i>σθωσαν</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1 <i>τιθῶ-μαι</i>	<i>τιθῶ-μεθον</i>	<i>τιθῶ-μεθα</i>
2 <i>τιθῇ</i>	<i>τιθῇ-σθον</i>	<i>τιθῇ-σθε</i>
3 <i>τιθῇ-ται</i>	<i>τιθῇ-σθον</i>	<i>τιθῶ-νται</i>

2 Aorist.

θῶμαι, θῇ, &c.

			2 Aorist.			
<i>Singular</i>			<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>		
2	θέ-ς		θέ-τον		θέ-τε	
3	θέ-τω .		θέ-των		θέ-ντων οἱ τῶσαν	

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

			Present.			
1	τιθῶ		τιθῶ-μεν		τιθῶ-μεν	
2	τιθῇ-ς		τιθῇ-τον		τιθῇ-τε	
3	τιθῇ		τιθῇ-τον		τιθῶ-σι	

2 Aorist.

θῶ, θῆς, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

			Present.			
1	τιθείη-ν		τιθείη-μεν οἱ τιθεῖ-μεν		τιθείη-μεν οἱ τιθεῖ-μεν	
2	τιθείη-ς		τιθείη-τον οἱ τιθεῖ-τον		τιθείη-τε οἱ τιθεῖ-τε	
3	τιθείη		τιθείη-την οἱ τιθεῖ-την		τιθείη-σαν οἱ τιθεῖ-ν	

2 Aorist.

θείην, θείης, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.	2 Aorist.
τιθεῖ-ναι	θεῖ-ναι

PARTICIPLE.

			Present.			
τιθε-ντ			N. τιθείς, τιθείσα, τιθέν		G. τιθέντος, τιθείσης, &c.	

2 Aorist.

θε-ντ			N. θεῖς, θεῖσα, θέν		G. θέντος, θεΐσης, θέντος	
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MIDDLE VOICE.

Present.

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1 τίθε-μαι	τιθέ-μεθον	τιθέ-μεθα
2 τίθε-σαι	τίθε-σθον	τίθε-σθε
3 τίθε-ται	τίθε-σθον	τίθε-νται

Imperfect.

1 ἐτίθε-μην	ἐτίθε-μεθον	ἐτίθε-μεθα
2 ἐτίθε-σο	ἐτίθε-σθον	ἐτίθε-σθε
3 ἐτίθε-το	ἐτίθε-σθην	ἐτίθε-ντο

2 *Aorist.*

1 ἔθε-μην	ἔθε-μεθον	ἔθε-μεθα
2 ἔθον (fr. ἔθε-σο)	ἔθε-σθον	ἔθε-σθε
3 ἔθε-το	ἔθε-σθην	ἔθε-ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2 τίθε-σο	τίθε-σθον	τίθε-σθε
3 τίθε-σθω	τιθέ-σθων	τιθέ-σθων or σθώσαν

2 *Aorist.*

2 θοῦ (fr. θε-σο)	θέ-σθον	θέ-σθε
3 θέ-σθω	θέ-σθων	θέ-σθων or σθώσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1 τιθῶ-μαι	τιθῶ-μεθον	τιθῶ-μεθα
2 τιθῇ	τιθῇ-σθον	τιθῇ-σθε
3 τιθῇ-ται	τιθῇ-σθον	τιθῶ-νται

2 *Aorist.*

θῶμαι, θῇ, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	τιθεί-μην	τιθεί-μεθον	τιθεί-μεθα
2	τιθεί-ο	τιθεί-σθον	τιθεί-σθε
3	τιθεί-το	τιθεί-σθην	τιθεί-ντο

2 *Aorist.*

θεί-μην, θεί-ο, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

*Present.*2 *Aorist.*

τιθε-σθαι

θέ-σθαι

PARTICIPLES.

*Present.*2 *Aorist.*

τιθέ-μενος, -η, -ον

θέ-μενος, -η, -ον

XLV.

δο 'give' (3)

ACTIVE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	δίδω-μι	δίδο-μεν	δίδο-μεν
2	δίδω-ς	δίδο-τον	δίδο-τε
3	δίδω-σι	δίδο-τον	διδό-σσι or διδοῦσι

Imperfect.

1	ἔδιδω-ν	ἔδίδο-μεν	ἔδίδο-μεν
2	ἔδιδω-ς	ἔδίδο-τον	ἔδίδο-τε
3	ἔδιδω	ἔδιδό-την	ἔδίδο-σαν

2 Aorist.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	(ἔδω-ν)	ἔδο-μεν	ἔδο-μεν
2	(ἔδω-ς)	ἔδο-τον	ἔδο-τε
3	(ἔδω)	ἔδο-την	ἔδο-σαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Present.

2	(δίδω-θι) δίδου	δίδω-τον	δίδω-τε
3	διδό-τω	διδό-των	{διδό-ντων-οι τωσαν

2 Aorist.

2	δό-ς	δό-τον	δό-τε
3	δό-τω	δό-των	δό-ντων-οι τωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	διδῶ	διδῶ-μεν	διδῶ-μεν
2	διδῶ-ς	διδῶ-τον	διδῶ-τε
3	διδῶ	διδῶ-τον	διδῶ-σι

2 Aorist.

δῶ, δῶς, δῶ, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

Present.

1	διδοίη-ν	διδοίη-μεν-οι διδοί-μεν	διδοίη-μεν-οι διδοί-μεν
2	διδοίη-ς	διδοίη-τον-οι διδοί-τον	διδοίη-τε-οι διδοί-τε
3	διδοίη	διδοίη-την-οι διδοί-την	διδοίη-σαν-οι διδοίε-ν

2 Aorist.

δοίη-ν, δοίη-ς, δοίη, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Present.

διδό-ναι

2 Aorist.

δοῦ-ναι

PARTICIPLE.

Present.

διδό-ντ

N. διδούς, διδοῦσα, διδόν G. διδόντ-ος, διδούσης, &c.

2 Aorist.

δο-ντ

N. δούς, δοῦσα, δόν G. δόντ-ος, δούσης, δόντ-ος

MIDDLE VOICE.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
1	δίδο-μαι	διδό-μεθον	διδό-μεθα
2	δίδο-σαι	δίδο-σθον	δίδο-σθε
3	δίδο-ται	δίδο-σθον	δίδο-νται

Imperfect.

1	ἔδιδό-μην	ἔδιδό-μεθον	ἔδιδό-μεθα
2	ἔδιδο-σο	ἔδιδο-σθον	ἔδιδο-σθε
3	ἔδιδο-το	ἔδιδό-σθην	ἔδιδο-ντο

2 Aorist.

1	ἔδο-μην	ἔδο-μεθον	ἔδο-μεθα
2	ἔδου	ἔδο-σθον	ἔδο-σθε
	ἦο-το	ἔδο-σθην	ἔδο-ντο

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
	<i>Present.</i>		
2	δίδο-σο	δίδο-σθον	δίδο-σθε
3	διδό-σθω	διδό-σθων	διδό-σθων or σθωσαν
	<i>2 Aorist.</i>		
2	δοῦ (fr. δο-σο)	δό-σθον	δό-σθε
3	δό-σθω	δό-σθον	δό-σθων or σθωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
	<i>Present.</i>		
1	διδῶ-μαι	διδῶ-μεθον	διδῶ-μεθα
2	διδῶ	διδῶ-σθον	διδῶ-σθε
3	διδῶ-ται	διδῶ-σθον	διδῶ-νται
	<i>2 Aorist.</i>		

δῶ-μαι, δῶ, δῶται, &c.

OPTATIVE MOOD.

	<i>Singular</i>	<i>Dual</i>	<i>Plural</i>
	<i>Present.</i>		
1	διδοί-μην	διδοί-μεθον	διδοί-μεθα
2	διδοί-ο	διδοί-σθον	διδοί-σθε
3	διδοί-το	διδοί-σθην	διδοί-ντο
	<i>2 Aorist.</i>		

δοί-μην, δοί-ο, δοί-το, &c.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>2 Aorist.</i>
δίδο-σθαι	δό-σθαι

PARTICIPLES.

<i>Present.</i>	<i>2 Aorist.</i>
διδό-μενος, η, ον	δό-μενος, η, ον

XLVI.

A FEW COMMON VERBS IN

CLASS

	Character	Stem	English	Present	Future
1	Hard Vowel	φᾶ	say	φη-μί & φάσκω	φήσω
2		ἀγᾶ	admire	ἀγᾶ-μαι	ἀγάσομαι
3		δυνᾶ	can	δύνᾶ-μαι	δυνήσομαι
4	Consonant	ἐπιστα	know	ἐπίστα-μαι	ἐπιστήσομαι
5		ἐς	be	εἰ-μί (έσμι)	έσομαι
6		σεδ	sit	ῆ-μαι	

CLASS

7	Vowel	ἰ	go	εἰ-μι (but ἰ-τον)	
8		κε	lie	κεῖ-μαι	κείσομαι

CLASS

9		πλα	fill	πί-μ-πλη-μι	πλήσω
10		πρα	burn	πί-μ-πρη-μι	πρήσω
11		ὀνα	benefit	ὀνίη-μι	ὀνήσω
12		έ	send	ῖ-η-μι	ήσω

CLASS

13		κερα	mix	κερά-ννῦ-μι	...
14		κρεμα	hang	κρεμά-ννῦ-μι & κρέμα-μαι (I.)	κρεμῶ
15		πετα	spread	πετά-ννῦ-μι	πετῶ
16		σκεδα	scatter	σκεδά-ννῦ-μι	σκεδῶ
17		κορε	satisfy	κορέ-ννῦ-μι	κορέσω
18		σβε	quench	σβέ-ννῦ-μι	σβέσω
19		ζω	gird	ζώ-ννῦ-μι	ζώσω
20		ῥω	strengthen	ῥώ-ννῦ-μι	...
21	Consonant	ἀγ	break	ἀγ-νῦ-μι	ᾄξω
22		ζευγ	join	ζεύγ-νῦ-μι	ζεύξω
23		μῖγ	mix	μίγ-νῦ-μι	μίξω
24		οἶγ	open	οἶγ-νῦ-μι	οἶξω
25		ὄλ & ὄλε	destroy	ὄλ-λνῦ-μι (ass.)	ὀλῶ
26		οὔ & ὅμο	swear	ὄμ-νῦ-μι	ὀμοῦμαι
27		παγ	fix	πήγ-νῦ-μι	πήξω
28		ραγ	tear	ρήγ-νῦ-μι	ρήξω

μι RANGED IN CLASSES.

I.

<i>Aorist</i>	<i>Perfect</i>	<i>Perfect M. & P.</i>	<i>Aorist Pass.</i>	<i>2 Aorist</i>	<i>2 Perfect</i>
ἔφησα					
...	...	...	ἡγάσθην		
...	...	δεδύνημαι	ἐδυνήθην		
...	...	...	ἠπιστήθην		

II.

V.

ἐπλησα	πέπληκα	πέπλησμαι	ἐπλήσθην	
ἐπρησα	πέπρηκα	πέπρημαι	ἐπρήσθην	
ᾠησα	...	...	ᾠνήθην	ᾠνάμην
ἦκα	εἶκα	εἶμαι	εἴθην	(ἦν) εἰ-τον

VI.

ἐκέρασα	κεκράκα	κεκράμην	ἐκράσθην & ἐκεράσθην	
ἐκρέμασα	...	...	ἐκρεμάσθην	
ἐπέτασα	...	πεπέτασμαι	ἐπετάσθην	
ἐσκέδασα	...	ἐσκέδασμαι	ἐσκεδάσθην	
ἐκόρεσα	...	κεκόρεσμαι	ἐκορέσθην	
ἔσβεσα	ἔσβηκα (int.)	ἔσβεσμαι	ἐσβέσθην	
ἔζωσα	...	ἔζωσμαι		
ἐῤῥωσα	...	ἐῤῥωμαι	ἐῤῥώσθην	
ἔαξα	...	...	...	ἔαγην
ἔζεινυσα	...	ἔζεινυμαι	...	ἔζηνυγην
ἐμίξα	μέμιχα	μέμιγμαι	ἐμίχθην	ἐμίγην
ἔωξα	ἔωχα	ἔωγμαι	ἐφχθην	...
ᾠλεσα	ὀλώλεκα	...	...	ὠλόμην
ὠμοσα	ὀμώμοκα	ὀμώμοσμαι	ὠμόσθην	...
ἔπηξα	...	...	ἐπήχθην	ἐπάγην
ἔρρηξα	...	ἔρρηγμαι	...	ἐρράγην

ἔαγα (int.)

ἔωγα (int.)

ὀλωλα (int.)

πέπηγα (int.)

ἔρρωγα (int.)

XLVII. A FEW OF THE VERBS CONJUGATED.

	Stem	English	Ind.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
1	φα	say	φημί	φάθι	φῶ	φαίην	φάναι	φάς
5	ἐς	be	εἰμί	ἴσθι	ῶ	ἴην	εἶναι	ὦν
7	ἰ	go	εἶμι	ἴθι	ῶ	ῖοιμι	ιέναι	ῖών
12	έ	send	ἀφ-ίημι	ἀφίει	ἀφῶ	ἀφείην	ἀφίεναι	ἀφίεις
		Aor. Act.	ἀφῆκα	ἄφες	ἀφῶ	ἀφείην	ἀφείναι	ἀφείς
		2 Aor. Mid.	ἀφείμην	ἀφοῦ	ἀφώμαι	ἀφείμην	ἀφέσθαι	ἀφέμενος
		2 Aor. Pass.	ἀφείθην	ἀφείθητι	ἀφεθῶ	ἀφεθείην	ἀφεθῆναι	ἀφεθείς

5. ἐς 'be'.

7. ἰ 'go'

Present.

	Sing.	Dual	Plural	Sing.	Dual	Plural
1	εἰμί	ἐσμέν	ἐσμέν	εἶμι	ῖμεν	ῖμεν
2	εἶ	ἐστόν	ἐστί	εἷς or εἴ	ἴτον	ἴτε
3	ἐστί	ἐστόν	εἰσὶ	εἴσι	ἴτον	ἴσι

Imperfect.

1	ἦν or ἦ	ἦμεν	ἦμεν	ἦεν or ἦα	ἦειμεν	ἦειμεν
2	ἦσθα	ἦτον	ἦτε	ἦεις	ἦειτον	ἦειτε
3	ἦν	ἦτην	ἦσαν	ἦει(ν)	ἦείτην	ἦεσαν

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

2	ἴσθι	ἔστων	ἔστε	ἴθι	ἴτον	ἴτε
3	ἔστω	ἔστων	ἔστωσαν & οὐτων	ἴτω	ἴτων	ἴτωσαν & ἰόντων

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

1	ὦ	ὦμεν	ὦμεν	ῶ	ῶμεν	ῶμεν
2	ῆς	ῆτον	ῆτε	ῆς	ῆτον	ῆτε
3	ῆ	ῆτον	ῶσι	ῆ	ῆτον	ῶσι

OPTATIVE MOOD.

1	εἴην	εἴημεν	εἴημεν	ῖοιμι	ῖοιμεν	ῖοιμεν
2	εἴης	εἴητον	εἴητε	ῖοις	ῖοιτον	ῖοιτε
3	εἴη	εἴητην	εἴησαν or εἴεν	ῖοι	ῖοίτην	ῖοιεν

INFINITIVE.

εἶναι

PARTICIPLE.

ὦν, οὔσα, ὄν

INFINITIVE.

ιέναι

PARTICIPLE.

ῖών, ἰούσα, ἰόν

XLVIII. VERBS WITH SECOND AORIST ONLY OF THE
μι FORMATION.

Stem	English	Present	Ind.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
1 βα	go	βαίνω	ἔβην	βῆθι	βῶ	βαίην	βῆναι	βάς
2 δρα	run away	διδράσκω	ἔδραν	δράθι	δρῶ	δραίην	δράναι	δράς
3 κτα	kill	κτείνω	ἐκτᾶν	...	...	...	...	κτάς
4 πτα	fly		ἐπτῆν (act.)	...	...	...	...	πτάς
		πέτομαι	ἐπτάμην (mid.)	...	...	...	πτάσθαι	πτάμενος
5 τλα	bear	(τλάω)	ἔτλην	τλήθι	τλῶ	τλαίην	τλήναι	τλάς
6 φθα	anticipate	φθάνω	ἔφθην		φθῶ	φθαιην	φθάναι	φθάς
7 ἄλω	catch	ἀλίσκομαι	ἔάλων (pass.)		ἄλῶ	ἄλοιην	ἄλῶναι	ἄλούς
8 βιο	live	βιόω	ἐβίων			βιόην	βιώναι	βιούς
9 γνω	know	γινώσκω	ἔγνων	γνώθι	γνῶ	γνοίην	γνῶναι	γνοός
10 δν	dip	δύνω	ἔδυν (int.)	δύθι			δύναι	δύς
11 φυ	produce	φύω	ἔφυν (int.)		φύω		φῦναι	φύς

XLIX. VERBS WITH (DEFECTIVE) SECOND PERFECTS
OF THE μι FORMATION.

PERFECT.

Stem		Pres.	Ind.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
1	στα stand	ἵστημι	ἕστατον ἕσταμεν ἕστατε ἕσῳσι ἕσῳσαν	ἕσταθι	ἕστω ἕστωμεν ἕστωσι ἕστωσι	ἕσταίην	ἕσταναι	ἕστός
2	βα go	βαίνω	βέβατον βέβαμεν βέβατε βεβῶσι		βεβῶ βεβῶσι	...	βεβάναι	βεβώς
3	γα become (γίγνομαι)		γέγαμεν	...	...	...	...	γεγώς
4	θνα (θαν) die	θνήσκω	τέθναμεν τέθνατε τέθνασι ἐτέθνασαν			τεθναίην	τεθνάναι	τεθνεώς
5	δι fear	δείδω	δέδιμεν δέδιτε δεδιάσι	δέδιθι	δεδίω	δεδειήην	δεδειέναι	δεδιώς

L.	οἶδα, 'I know.'	
	Stem ἰδ 'see.'	
2 Aor.	Perf.	Plup.
εἶδον 'I saw.'	οἶδα 'I know.'	ᾔδειν or ᾔδη 'I knew.'

Perfect.

Ind.	Imp.	Subj.	Opt.	Inf.	Part.
οἶδα	ἴσθι	εἰδῶ	εἰδείην	εἰδέναι	εἰδώς

INDICATIVE MOOD.

	Sing.	Dual	Plural
1	οἶδα	ἴσμεν	ἴσμεν
2	οἴσθα	ἴστον	ἴστε
3	οἶδε	ἴστον	ἴσασι

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Sing.	Dual	Plural
	ἴσθι	ἴστον	ἴστε
	ἴτω	ἴτων	ἴτωσαν

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

εἰδῶ, ᾔς, &c. like τιθῶ

OPTATIVE MOOD.

εἰδείην, ᾔς, &c. like τιθείην

PARTICIPLE.

N. εἰδώς, εἰδυῖα, εἰδύς

G. εἰδύτος, εἰδυίας, εἰδύτος

Pluperfect.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1	ᾔδειν or ᾔδη	ᾔδειμεν or ᾔσμεν	ᾔδειμεν or ᾔσμεν
2	ᾔδεισθα „ ᾔδησθα	ᾔδειτον „ ᾔστον	ᾔδειτε „ ᾔστε
3	ᾔδει(ν) „ ᾔδη	ᾔδείτην „ ᾔστην	ᾔδεισαν „ ᾔσαν

THE END.

ATTIC PRIMER.

CHAPTER V.

Examples for Practice.

BY

J. WRIGHT, M.A.

TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

Late Head Master of Sutton Coldfield School.

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EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

1. Decline *κί** worm, *σύ* sow, *οἷ* sheep, *δρύ* (*f*) oak, *βότρυ* bunch of grapes, like *ἰχθυ*; except that the monosyllables take the *s* in the Vocative: and *ἥρω* hero, *θώ* jackal, like *δλ* (I. 7).

Decline *ἄορ* (n.) hanger, and *μέθυ* (n.) wine, like *δάκρυ* (I. 9).

2. Decline *οἰκία* house, *νικά* victory, *μουσα* muse, *νεανία* young man, *Ἀτρεΐδᾱ* son of Atreus, *δεσπότη* master, *τράπεζα* table, *Πέρσᾱ* Persian, *σελήνᾱ* moon, *ἡμέρᾱ* day, *ἀρετή* virtue, *σφαῖρᾱ* ball, *βοά* cry, *βορέᾱ* North wind, *Ἑρμῆᾱ* Hermes, or statue of Hermes, *συκεῖᾱ* fig-tree, *κόρᾱ* girl, *κοχλῖᾱ* male snail, *γεωμέτρᾱ* land-measurer, *διάνοιᾱ* thought, *μνάᾱ* mina, *πύλᾱ* gate, *στοά* colonnade, *Ἀλκιβιάδᾱ* Alcibiades, (I. 11—13).

3. Decline *νόμο* law, *ἔργο* (n.) work, *ἄνθρωπο* man, *σῦκο* (n.) fig, *πλόο* voyage, *κάνεο* (n.) basket, *λεώ* people, *ἀετό* eagle, *κάλω* rope, *τέκνο* (n.) child, *ρόο* stream, *ταώ* peacock, *ἀνώγειω* upper chamber *ἄγγελο* messenger (I. 15—17): also, the Article.

4. a. Decline *κόρακ* crow, *ὄρνυ* quail, *βήχ* cough, *ἄνακ* king, *γύπ* vulture, *Χάλυβ* Chalybian, *κατήλιφ* (f.) staircase, *λέβητ* kettle, *ἐριδ* (f.) strife, *κώμυθ*, sheaf, *δλ* salt, *ρόν* (f.) nostril, *ἐλέφαντ* elephant, *αἰών* age, *φώρ* thief, *φρέν* (f.) mind, *ἀστέρ* star, *δράκοντ* dragon *χρῶματ* (n.) color, *πέρατ* (n., 20) limit, *ἔαρ* (n.) spring (I. 21—23).

b. Also *παῖδ* child, *κλείδ* (f.) key, *κλίμακ* ladder, *φάλαγγ* (f.) phalanx, *σφραγιδ* (f.) seal, *λάμπαδ* (f.) torch, *ἀνδρίατ* statue,

* The accent given is the accent of the Nominative Singular. When the gender is not given, the noun is understood to be masculine unless known to be feminine by the rules, or as naming a female.

στόματ (n.) mouth, δάδ (f.) torch, σάλπιγγ (f.) trumpet, πτύχ (f.) fold, θεράποντ (18) servant, ὀδόντ (13) tooth, δάμαρτ (15) wife, κόρυθ (f.) helmet, γέλωτ laughter, ἱμάντ thong, λειμών meadow, μυκτήρ nose, ποιμέν shepherd, αἰθήρ air, Σαλαμίν (f.) Salamis, γάλακτ (n.) milk, ἵν (f.) nerve, μέλι (n.) honey, ὄνοματ (n.) name, ἦτορ (n.) heart, (I. 21—23).

c. Also ἀλώπεκ fox, γυναίκ woman, θρίχ (f.) hair, πόδ foot, ἄρν lamb, κτέν comb, κύν dog, πατέρ father, θυγάτερ daughter, μήτηρ mother, ἀνέρ man, μάρτυρ witness, χείρ (f.) hand, ἄλειφαρ (n.) oil, ἥπαρ (n.) liver, ὕδαρ (n.) water, γόνατ (n.) knee, δόρατ (n.) spear, ὦτ (n.) ear (I. 35—37).

5. Decline οἷ sheep, ὄφι (2) snake, δρύ (f.) oak, πέλεκυ (4) axe, γραῦ old woman, βοῦ ox, ἵππεύ horseman, ἱερεύ priest, θώ jackal, φειδώ (f.) thrift, πέπερι (n.) pepper, μέθυ (n.) wine, πῶν (n., 12) flock (I. 24—30).

Also γονεύ parent, μῦ (3) mouse, φύσι (f., 2) nature, πρέσβυ (4) old man, ἥχώ (f.) echo, μάντι (2) seer, φονεύ slayer, Πειραιεύ Piræus.

Also ἑω dawn, ἄλω threshing floor, πάτρω uncle, αἰδῶ (f.) shame, ναῦ (f.) ship, λᾶ stone, υἱεύ son (I. 30, 31).

6. Decline Δημοσθένης Demosthenes, τεῖχος (n.) wall, κρέατ (n.) flesh, τριήρες (f.) trireme, ἀηδόν (f.) nightingale, εἶδες form, μέλες song, Λυσικλέες Lysicles, σέλατ (n.) brightness, γῆρατ (n.) old age, ἰδρώτ (m.) sweat, γέλωτ (m.) laughter, Ποσειδῶν Poseidon, Λητώ Latona (I. 34—34).

7. Decline δίκαιο just, ἀγαθῷ good, χάλκεο (of) bronze, διπλόο double, τάλαν wretched, ροδόεντ rosy, εὐρύ broad, παυθέντ checked, παύοντ, checking, πεπαυκότ having checked (II. 7—12).

Also ἐχθρόο hostile, γυμνόο naked, γλυκύο sweet, τέρεν tender, θερμόο hot, βραδυῷ slow, ἀθρόοο crowded, ὄγδοο eighth, ἀργύρεο (of) silver, υψόεντ snowy, στερεῷ solid, δῆλοο clear, θρασύο bold, λέγοντ (9) saying, πάντ all, τιθέντ (8) setting, δίδόντ (8) giving, δεδωκότ having given (II. 7—12).

8. Decline ἀθάνατο immortal, ἄ-νοοο senseless, εὖ-γεωο fertile, ἄ-χαριτ thankless, ἄν-ελπιδοο hopeless, εὖ-δαίμονοο happy, ἀμείνονοο better, ἱδρι skilful, τρίπηχυ three cubits long, ἀληθές true (II. 13—18).

Also μονόδοον one-toothed, αἰώνιοο eternal, ψευδές false, ἀμύμονοο blameless, ἐνδεές defective, καλλίονοο fairer, τλήμονοο patient, πλήρες

full, ἄρσεν (6) male, ἀπάτωρ fatherless, μέγα great, πολύ much, πρᾶο gentle, σῶ safe, εὐσεβές pious, πλέω full, ἄπολι banished (II. 13—20).

9. Decline μονία solitary, δίπλακ double, ἄρπαγ rapacious, μῶνυχ solid-hoofed, οἶνον wine-colored, ἀγνώτ unknown, νομάδ wandering, τρίκορυθ three-crested, ἀκάμαντ unwearied, ἄπαιδ childless, νέηλυδ newly come, μακραίων long-lived, μάκαρ happy (II. 19).

10. Give the Degrees of Comparison of :

a. δίκαιο just, τάλαν wretched, σκιάειτ shady, εὐρύ broad, εὐσεβές pious, μάκαρ happy, γενναῖο noble.

b. χαλεπὸ hard, πικρὸ bitter, στενὸ narrow, κενὸ empty, δυσποτμο ill-fated, ἀλκιμο strong.

c. γεραίῳ old, παλαιῷ ancient, σχολαῖο at leisure.

d. εὐδαίμον happy, διπλόο double, τλήμον patient.

e. πώχ beggarly, ἄρπαγ ravenous, κλέπτα thievish (T. XIII.).

11. Give the Degrees of Comparison of :

ἡδύ sweet, βαθύ deep, βραδύ slow, ὠκύ swift, ταχύ quick, παχύ fat, βραχύ short, μέγα great, ἐχθρό hostile, αἰσχρό shameful, οἰκτρό pitiable (T. XV.).

Give the Degrees of Comparison of :

a. ἥσυχο quiet, μέσο middle, ἴσο equal, πλῆσιο near, ἐρρώμενο strong, ἄσμενο glad, πῖον fat, πέπον ripe, ἄχαριτ thankless (T. XIV.).

b. ἀγαθὸ good, κακὸ bad, μικρὸ small, πολύ many, καλὸ fine, ἀλγεινὸ painful, ῥάδιο easy (T. XVI.).

12. Give the Adjectival Degrees of Comparison connected with :

a. πρὸ before, ἐκ out of, ὑπὸ up, ὑπέρ over, ὕψι on high, ἀνω up.

And the Adverbial Degrees of Comparison connected with :

b. εὐδαίμον happy, δίκαιο just, ἀληθές true, ἡδύ sweet, ταχύ quick, βραδύ short, μέγα great, μάλα very, ἀγχι near, ἥκα little, κάτω down, ἔξω without.

13. Write down the Numerals.

14. Decline :

a. The Pronouns for the First and Second Person, and the Reflexive Pronoun for the Third.

b. Also these three Pronouns combined with αὐτο self.

c. Also N. οὗτος this, ἐκεῖνος that, τοσοῦτος so great, τοιοῦτος such, ὁ αὐτός the same, ὅδε this, τοίσδε such, τίς who, ὅστις whoever τις any (T. XX.—XXII.).

15. Give in parallel columns the Correlative Adjectives and Adverbs connected with the Relative Pronoun *ὃς* which (T. XXIII.).

16. Give the Persons of the Perfect and Pluperfect Indicative Passive of *λέλυ* loosed, *παιδείν* instructed, *πεφίλη* loved, *δεδρά* done (III. 4).

17. Conjugate *μῆνυ* reveal, *φύτεν* plant, *τι* honor, *θεραπεύ* court, *πορεύ* carry, *κελεύ* order (3), *παι* smite (3), *κρου* strike (3), *λυ* loose (III. 18).

b. *κοιμα* lull, *θηρα* hunt, *κλά* break (4, c), *χαλά* loose, *ποιε* make, *τελε* finish (5, b), *δηλο* show, *ἀρο* plough (6, b), *νικα* conquer, *ἐρωτα* ask, *ἀσκε* exercise, *ἀδικε* injure, *ζηλο* rival, *ζημο* damage, *βοα* cry out, *κόλλα* glue, *κορε* satisfy (5, b), *ἐα* let (III. 19).

c. *διωκ* pursue, *ὀρεγ* sketch, *ἀρχ* begin, *θηγ* whet, *ἐλεγχ* test (III. 20).

d. *βλεπ* see, *ἀμειβ* change, *ἐρεφ* cover, *στεφ* crown, (III. 21).

e. *ἀνυτ* perform, *σπευδ* speed, *κλωθ* spin (III. 22).

18. *τάκ* melt, *φύγ* flee, *λίχ* lick, *ἐρίπ* dash, *θλίβ* squeeze, *ἀλίφ* anoint, *πίθ* persuade (III. 32).

19. *κοπ* chop, *κρυβ* hide, *ράφ* stitch, *κλεπ* steal, *καμπ* bend, *καλυβ* cover, *σκαφ* dig (III. 33).

20. a. *κηρυκ* proclaim, *πραγ* do, *ταραχ* confuse, *σφαι* slay, *ἐλικ* roll, *πληγ* strike.

b. *δικαδ* decide (5), *δοκιμαδ* test (5), *πελαδ* bring near (6), *σχιδ* split, *νομιδ* think, *ποριδ* supply.

c. *σφαλ* trip, *βαλ* throw, *τιλ* pluck (8), *στελ* send, *παλ* wield (8), *ποικιλ* embroider, *ὀφελ* increase.

d. *μιαν* pollute (11), *σημαν* show (11), *κριν* sift, *τεν* stretch, *αἰσχυν* tarnish (14), *μολυν* sully, *ἀγερ* gather, *καθαρ* cleanse, *σπερ* sow, (III. 34).

21. a. *τι* pay, *βα* go, *ἐλα* drive, *δακ* bite, *τεμ* cut.

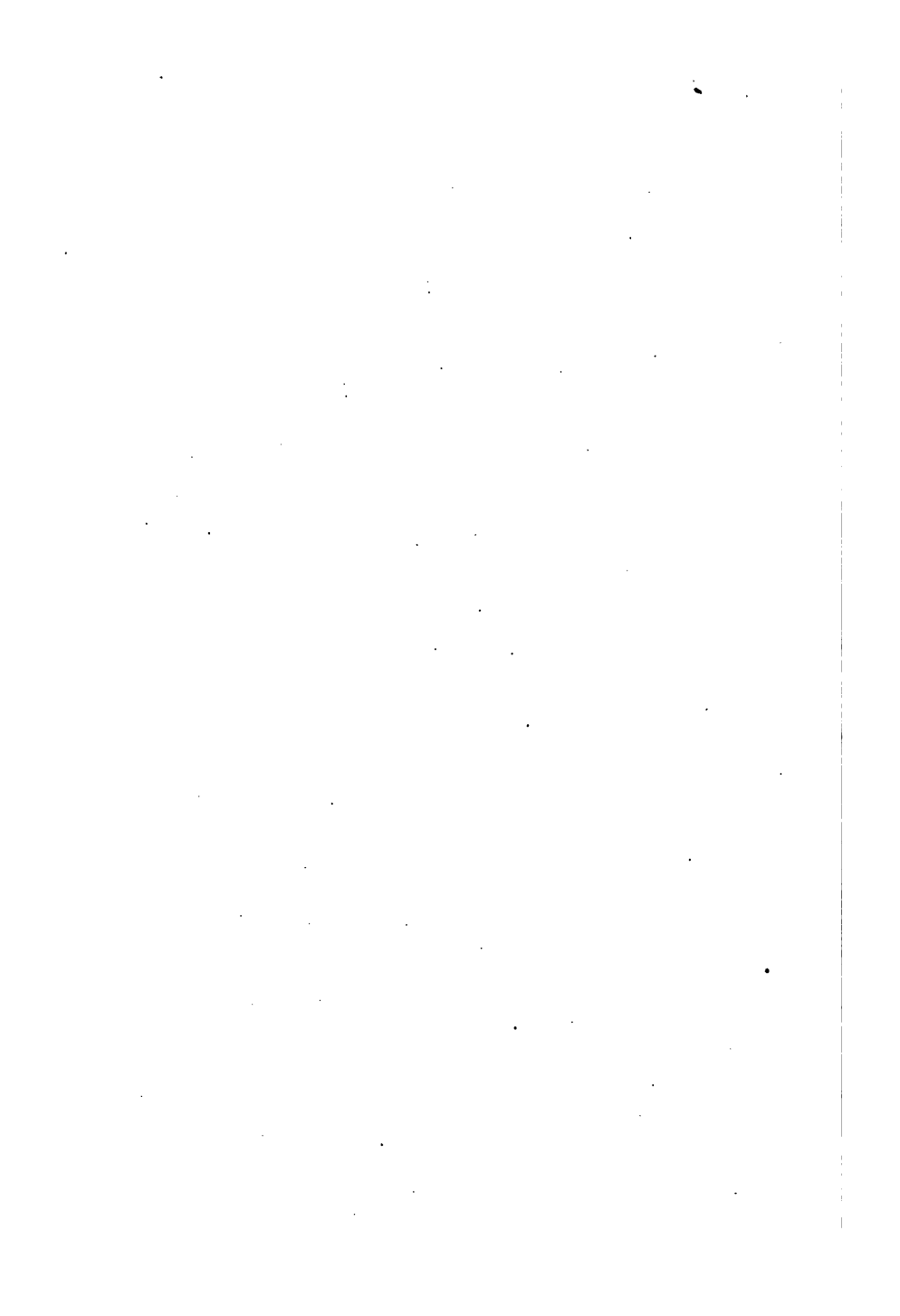
b. *λαχ* get by lot, *τυχ* hit, *λαβ* take, *λαθ* lie hid, *πυθ* learn.

c. *ικ* come (III. 36).

22. a. *ἀρε* please, *ἀποδρα* run away, *μνα* remind, *γνω* know, *τρω* wound, *διδαχ* teach, *θαν* die, *θορ* leap (III. 37).

23. *δοκ* seem, *μαχ* fight, *ὦθ* push, *ἀχθ* vex, *βουλ* wish, *καλ* call, *γαμ* marry, *νεμ* deal, *μεν* remain, *γεν* become, *ἀμαρτ* err, *αἰσθ* perceive, *μαθ* learn, *εὑρ* find, *ὀφελ* owe, *χαρ* rejoice (III. 38).

24. *αἶρε* take, *έρχ* come, *όρα* see, *παθ* suffer, *θρεχ* run (III. 39).
 25. *a. δυ* sink, *θυ* offer, *λυ* loose (III. 40, *a*).
b. άγ lead, *τρεπ* turn, *πεμπ* send, *τρεφ* nourish, *στρεφ* twist, *τεκ* produce (40, *a*).
c. πλυ sail, *πνυ* blow, *ρύ* flow, *χυ* pour (40, *b*).
d. πλατ shape, *έρετ* row, *πατ* sprinkle, *άρμοδ* fit (40, *c*).
e. κραγ cry, *μαστιγ* scourge, *κλαγγ* clang, *σαλπιγγ* blow a trumpet, *στεναγ* groan (40, *c*).
f. καυ burn, *κλαυ* weep (40, *e*).
g. άλ and *άλω* take, *ανάλ* and *άναλω* expend (40, *f*).
h. φαγ and *έδ* eat, *σεχ* have, *έπ* and *έρ* say, *πι* and *πο* drink, *πτε*, *πιτ*, and *πτο* fall, *φερ*, *οί*, and *ένεγκ* bear (40, *g*).
 26. *στα* stand. *θε* set, *δο* give : both by themselves and compounded with *άπο* and *έκ* (42—46).
 27. *a. φα* say, *έσ* be, *ι* go (54—56).
b. πλα fill, *πρα* burn, *έ* send.
c. κεαρ mix, *κρεμα* hang, *σκεδα* scatter, *σβε* quench, *ζω* gird, *δεικ* show, *ζευγ* join, *άγ* break, *όλ* destroy, *δμ* swear, *ραγ* tear.
d. οίδα.



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Late Head Master of Sutton Coldfield School.

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